

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

7-21-10

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name K-Town Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded on the north by West Cullerton Street; on the south by ☐ not for publication
West Cermak Road, on the west by South Kostner Avenue, and on
the east by South Pulaski Road

city or town Chicago ☐ vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60623

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private
☐ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ District
☐ Site
☐ Structure
☐ Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
495	18	Buildings
0	0	District
0	18	Site
0	0	Structure
0	0	Object
495	36	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Commerce/Trade/business

Commerce/Trade/restaurant

Commerce/Trade/specialty Store

Education/school

Social/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Commerce/Trade/restaurant

Commerce/Trade/professional

Religion/church

Vacant/Not in Use

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Narrative Description

Location

The K-Town Historic District is a dense urban community located on Chicago's southwest side, approximately five miles due west and two miles south of the heart of the city's Loop. K-Town is located in the southwest section of the larger North Lawndale community area, which is bounded on the north by Taylor Street, with the center section jutting up to Arthington Street. On the south it extends along the Chicago and Burlington Quincy tracks; on the west it terminates at the Belt Railway (4800 west) and the eastern border is the Northwestern Railway (2800 west).

K-Town Historic District Boundaries

The K-Town Historic District is predominately residential, with mixed-use buildings along West Cermak Road and South Pulaski Road, which are both commercial thoroughfares that form the district's southern and eastern edges, respectively. K-Town is bound on the north by West Cullerton Street and on the west by South Kostner Avenue. This district includes the south-facing buildings on the north side of West Cullerton Street, the structures on the east side of Kostner Avenue, the south-facing buildings on the north side of West Cermak Road, and the east-facing buildings on the west side of South Pulaski Road. The district's nickname, "K-Town," is derived from the so-called north-south "K" avenues that bisect the neighborhood: Kostner, Kildare, Keeler, and Karlov. The Chicago Transit Authority El tracks run east and west through the neighborhood, just north of 21st Street, and the Kostner el station is located between Kostner and Kildare. The district's boundaries represent the edges of K-Town building stock in terms of architectural integrity and continuity. West of K-Town is a large industrial site; to the north, along West 19th Street, is a patchwork of school buildings, commercial buildings, empty lots, and residences. The east side of South Pulaski Road features a handful of mixed-use buildings, but vacant lots outnumber buildings, and a modern strip mall dominates the northeast corner of South Pulaski and West Cermak Roads. A wide grassy median separates the south side of West Cermak Road from the district, and this south side, which is outside the district, features numerous buildings, such as large apartments, modern infill, and frame buildings that are inconsistent with the building stock within the K-Town Historic District.

The K-Town Historic District features a mix of single family, multi-unit residential, and mixed-use commercial and residential structures. The district is well-defined by the building stock within these boundaries, which are more modestly scaled than many of the multi-unit buildings that can be found throughout the larger North Lawndale community area, and the contributing structures all fit within a compact period of construction that spans from 1901-1931. While there are numerous buildings that cannot be documented through building permits, the building materials, building type, and architectural style are all strong indicators that they were also constructed within the period of significance. Historic Sandborn Fire Insurance maps confirm the general timeframe of construction as 1900-1918 for most structures. A total of twenty-one contributing mixed-use commercial and residential buildings, featuring storefronts on the ground level and apartments above, are located on the district borders of West Cermak and South Pulaski. One institutional building is located on West Cermak. The rest of the district is exclusively residential.

The north side of Cermak Road, which is the southernmost edge of the district, is dominated by south-facing brick two-flats and mixed used two-story commercial/residential structures. The character of the street is larger in scale than the rest of the district: Cermak Road is a major east-west thoroughfare, and the street is divided

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with a grassy parkway between the east- and west- bound traffic lanes. Early commercial structures along the north side of Cermak Road are concentrated between South Kildare and South Keeler Avenues. These are primarily two-story brick structures, and a few have first floor spaces that are currently used for either for commercial or religious purposes. The remaining first floor commercial areas are generally residential conversions or are vacant, and the upper floors are residential or vacant. The northwest corner of Keeler Avenue and Cermak Road is dominated by a large parking lot and a mid-twentieth century gas station, neither of which contribute to the historic character of the district. Notably, the block features one of the area's most prominent structures, the John Hus Memorial Building at 4236 W. Cermak Road, which was constructed in 1915 to serve as a memorial, library, and community center for Bohemian Freethinkers. The front of the building features pressed brick and polished stone, and the central bay with parapet is two stories with one-story wings flanking each side. The centralized bay features a centered, recessed entry that is flanked by columns with a decorative parapet. Paired windows on both stories surround the main doorway, and the limestone ornamentation, columns, and window hoods are executed in a Prairie style. Today the building serves as the Greater St. Paul AME Church. The rest of Cermak stretching between the west and east district boundaries is dominated by two-story brick apartment buildings. Small mixed-use commercial and residential brick building and brick two-flats dominate the street, but there are a handful of vacant lots, two-story greystones, and brick three-flats. Two-story greystones are concentrated on Cermak Road near the west side of South Pulaski Road, which serves as the eastern boundary of the K-Town historic district. Mixed-use buildings on West Cermak tend to feature Prairie-style ornamentation and detailing; residential structures typically feature applied Queen Anne, Prairie, or mixed style ornamentation.

The northwest corner of Cermak and Pulaski Roads is the site of a non-contributing gas station and service center with a large parking lot. To the north of the parking lot on Pulaski is a group of two-story brick mixed-use commercial/residential buildings; the northernmost building features a corner entrance on the north in addition to the primary east-facing storefronts. Three of the commercial first-floor spaces are being used as storefront churches with one space remaining as a professional office. The second floors are residential. The next block, which features a vacant lot on the southern tip, stretches from West 21st Place north to West 21st Street. The largest commercial structure is a three-story brick building, and the remaining buildings are a mixture of one-story and two-story commercial buildings constructed of either brick or limestone. The storefronts have primarily been converted to church spaces or are vacant. The upper floors are used for apartment space. North of West 21st Street is an extensively altered one-story building, and the Chicago Transit Authority's elevated tracks run east and west just to the north of the building. The CTA station is adjacent to the tracks and is accessible from Pulaski. In addition to the station at Pulaski, a second station is located on the west side of the district near Kostner Avenue.

The next block on Pulaski to the north, which runs from the El tracks to the district's northern border, West Cullerton Street, features three two-story mixed-use commercial and residential buildings and two vacant lots. One building is currently used as a salon and the other two have vacant commercial space on the first floor; the upper floors are apartment space. These buildings are consistent with the southern stretch of Pulaski: all are constructed of brick and feature limestone ornamentation, and these buildings are more highly ornamented than the buildings to the south. There is a mixture of styles on South Pulaski, including eclectic, Queen Anne, Prairie, and Italian Renaissance.

The residential streets within the K-Town Historic District are remarkably consistent in scale, building and architectural types, and architectural integrity. Buildings are oriented to either the north or south with garages

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and yards in the rear. Sandborn Fire Insurance maps indicate that most garages are not original to the residences. With the buildings oriented north and south, Kostner, Kildare, Keeler, and Karlov Avenues feature the non-primary facades of those buildings lining the east-west streets. Bungalows tend to be located on the corners, and the east and west facades are typically finished with face brick and feature limestone detailing. Builders tended to construct contiguous groups of residences on standard 25' by 75' lots, and the resulting streetscapes are distinguished by groupings of similar or even identical buildings. Smaller lots stretch along the north side of West Cullerton, where the lots are shallower at 25' wide by 50' deep. The setbacks are consistent with those on the south side of the street, however, so the houses on the north side of West Cullerton have more compact backyards.

The sense of unity is maintained by the consistent setbacks, the uniform masonry construction, and the regular size of the small front yards, which are generally neat and feature compact plantings. There are occasional residences, however, that have mature trees that obscure the buildings. About half of the yards in K-Town are fenced, usually with low modern metal fencing materials, and street light installations are generally modern. All of the streets within the K-Town Historic District feature sidewalks on both sides with paths leading to the front doors of the residences. Houses are generally situated close to the streets, with the grassy easements and trees that are commonly found between Chicago's sidewalks and streets notably absent in the K-Town Historic District. The result is a sense of intimacy and closeness throughout the residential streets of the district.

In general, greystones are more concentrated on the eastern side of the district, with brick construction filling in the west. This pattern is consistent with the development of the area: greystones tend to precede brick construction, and development generally spread east to west as the city expanded outward from the Loop. The notable exception to this pattern is Cermak, which developed earlier. The K-Town Historic District is distinguished from many ethnic, working class early twentieth century urban neighborhoods by the numerous single-family homes within the district. While it features a collection of Chicago bungalows, which are among the city's most ubiquitous housing types from 1910-1940, the district also features 37 single-family greystones, which are sometimes called "shoebox greystones." These one-story residences are found in North Lawndale near the early twentieth century industrial sites, and they are a relatively unusual building type. These greystones are similar to the larger multi-unit greystones in style, as well; most feature applied ornamentation that is either characteristic of the Queen Anne or Romanesque Revival styles. One-story greystones are clustered on the northeast side of the district along West Cullerton. A small number of one-story greystones is also located along the easternmost block of West 21st Place.

Another relatively uncommon building type found within K-Town is the single story brick residence, which is essentially a single story version of a two-flat, complete with parapet. While most of the district's 58 contributing single-family brick residences have off-center entrances, a small number have wide semi-enclosed Craftsman-style front porches. The single-family brick residences range from a simplified Queen Anne style, with gabled parapets and decorative columns, to those with Craftsman, Prairie, or mixed-style limestone ornamentation. These one-story brick buildings are concentrated on the west side of West 21st Street and West Cullerton, with a smaller grouping on the east side of West Cullerton. A single one-story brick residence is located on the easternmost block of West 21st Place. The known period of construction for the one-story brick residences is 1905-1925.

There are a total of 127 contributing multi-unit greystones in the K-Town Historic District, with known dates of construction between 1902-1916. Two-story greystones are prominent along the eastern half of West

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Cullerton, West 21st Street, West 21st Place, and West Cermak. Four smaller groupings of two-story greystones are also located on the western half of the district on West 21st Place. A small number of three-story greystones are located on the east side of West 21st Street and West 21st Place. Like the one-story greystones, the two- and three-story greystones typically feature Queen Anne (which is the most common) or Romanesque Revival style applied ornamentation. There are two greystones in the district that feature Beaux-Arts style ornamentation.

A total of 193 brick two-flats are located in K-Town, with the earliest known date of construction being 1902. Most, however, were constructed between 1911 and 1931. Brick-two flats are concentrated on the western side of the district, with the larger and generally more ornamental two and half story gable front brick two-flats located exclusively on the western half of West Cullerton Street. The largest brick buildings, the brick three-flat, are comparatively unusual and are most often found as single structures, although there are a handful of pairings and small groupings scattered throughout the district. Brick two-and three-flats incorporate a wide range of architectural styles, including applied Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Prairie style ornamentation. There are also a number of mixed style buildings that incorporate decorative elements from various styles.

Contributing brick bungalows total 28 in the district, and they are typically situated on either the eastern or western tips of the blocks in the K-Town Historic District, with only two structures in the middle of a block, both of which are on the eastern half of West 21st Place. Bungalows are among the latest buildings constructed in the district, with known dates of construction ranging from 1920 to 1928.

Vacant lots are rare, with only 18 throughout the district. Vacant lots are concentrated along the commercial thoroughfares of Cermak and Pulaski, thereby minimizing the impact on the harmony of the residential blocks. There are a total of 513 extant buildings in the district, of which 18 are non-contributing. These include seven residential structures that appear to be infill, four residential structures that have been altered beyond recognition, and seven mixed use or commercial buildings that are either newer construction or have been altered beyond recognition. With a total of 36 noncontributing buildings and vacant lots, 94% of the district is considered to be contributing to the overall historic character.

Category	Building Type	Total Noncontributing	Total Contributing
Single Family	Bungalow	2	28
	One-story greystone	0	37
	One-story brick	0	58
	Infill	6	0
Brick two-flats	---	0	193
Brick three-flats	---	0	28
Two-story greystone	---	1	123
Three-story greystone	---	0	6
Mixed-use	Commercial/residential	1	21
Commercial	---	7	0
Multi-unit residential	---	1	0
Institutional	---	0	1
Vacant lots	---	18	0

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TOTAL:

36

495

District Integrity & Alterations

The K-Town Historic District has retained a remarkable level of overall integrity, with limited building loss and very few examples of substantial alterations. Most buildings within the district have had their historic architectural integrity compromised by the installation of replacement window units and doors, and many residential buildings feature altered or rebuilt porches. Awnings are a common non-original feature throughout the district, and many buildings feature painted masonry. There are also more limited examples of simulated stone cladding that has been applied over the original masonry. However, residences were deemed to be contributing to the district as long as the building's overall architectural design and massing was recognizable and consistent with the original architectural intent. Seven residential structures within the district appear to have been constructed outside of the period of significance and do not contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood. One greystone has been altered so substantially that it is impossible to determine the original architectural style, and two bungalows have had major additions that have completely compromised the massing and overall appearance on both. Overall, however, the consistent rhythm and harmonious scale and design of the residential structures within K-Town show very little alteration.

Alterations to the ground level store front spaces of commercial and mixed use buildings was not considered in evaluating integrity given the widespread changes that result from frequent tenant turnover. The most obvious building conversions are visible on the commercial thoroughfares of Cermak and Pulaski, where many storefronts have been converted to what appears to be residential or religious uses. All one-level commercial buildings were judged to be non-contributing; of these, the buildings constructed within the period of significance were altered to the point of being unrecognizable, and the remaining were later construction. One mixed-use building on North Pulaski was designated non-contributing due to the complete alteration of the façade that removed all historic features. The remaining intrusions on the neighborhood are the 18 vacant lots, most of which are concentrated in the commercial sections of the district.

Building Inventory

The building inventory is organized in order of street (alphabetically) and then by street number. Year of construction is derived from the City of Chicago building permits. Permits issued between 1901 and 1912 were also referenced using *American Contractor* magazine, which published permit data.

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
2141	South Kildare	Unknown	Vacant Lot			NC		
2000	South Pulaski Road	1909	Commercial/ residential		Italian Renaissance	C	W. Palcyn	Frank Schway
2006	South Pulaski Road	1906	Commercial/ residential		Queen Anne	C	F. Sealak	Jos. Wondrasek
2008	South Pulaski Road	1908	Commercial/ residential		Queen Anne	C	Armstrong	Geo. Beldaw
2010	South Pulaski Road	1908	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot	NC	Armstrong	Geo. Beldaw
2012	South Pulaski Road	1908	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot	NC	Armstrong	Geo. Beldaw
2020	South Pulaski Road	1908	Commercial		Extensively Altered	NC	Armstrong	Geo. Beldaw
2022	South Pulaski Road	1908	Commercial		Extensively Altered	NC	Armstrong	Geo. Beldaw
2024	South Pulaski Road	1908	Commercial		Extensively Altered	NC	Armstrong	Geo. Beldaw
2100	South Pulaski Road	1916	Commercial/ residential	A. F. Rusy	Queen Anne	C	F. Pitas	F. Duda
2102	South Pulaski Road	1916	Commercial/ residential	A. F. Rusy	Queen Anne	C	F. Pitas	F. Duda
2106	South Pulaski Road	1906	Commercial	J. H. Baker	Extensively Altered	NC		Joseph Oeklo
2108	South Pulaski Road	1907	Commercial/ residential		Queen Anne	C	Owner	Jos. Houda
2110	South Pulaski Road	1906	Commercial/ residential		Prairie	C	T. C. Layer	Saw Loula
2112	South Pulaski Road	1910	Commercial		Extensively Altered	NC	Owner	S. J. Laula
2116	South Pulaski Road	1906	Commercial/ residential		Queen Anne	C	Jos Raska	Jos Raska
2118	South Pulaski Road	1909	Commercial/ residential		Prairie	C	F. Pitra	F. Pitra
2120	South Pulaski	1906	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot	NC		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Road							
2122	South Pulaski Road	Unknown	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot	NC		
2136	South Pulaski Road	1916	Commercial/ residential	J. J. Cerny	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	Jos Kubat
2138	South Pulaski Road	1905	Commercial/ residential		Queen Anne	C	Svudka	Frank Holy
2140	South Pulaski Road	1905	Commercial/ residential		Extensively Altered	NC		
2142	South Pulaski Road	1901	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot	NC		T. P. Phillips
4011	West 21st Place	1905	Three-flat	F. Lindquist	Classical Revival	C	J. H. Baker	F. Fialka
4014	West 21st Place	1902	Three-story greystone		Greystone/Romanesque Revival	C		J. Hauser
4015	West 21st Place	1902	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C	none listed	J. Hauser
4016	West 21st Place	1902	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Romanesque Revival	C	J. Ioneu	Frank Kirchomer
4018	West 21st Place	1902	Two-story greystone		Extensively Altered	NC	J. Ioneu	Frank Kirchomer
4021	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat		Prairie	C	Jos Ioneu	Chas. Tisky
4022	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Romanesque Revival	C		
4024	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4025	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4026	West 21st Place	1903	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John Kirchman
4029	West 21st Place	1905	Three-story greystone		Greystone/Romanesque Revival	C	J. H. Baker	M. Krueger
4030	West 21st	1903	Two-story		Greystone/Romanesque	C		John

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Place		greystone		Revival			Kirchman
4033	West 21st Place	1902	One-story greystone	A. Lonek	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Joseph Kroupa
4034	West 21st Place	1925	Three-flat		Mixed	C		
4035	West 21st Place	Unknown	Three-flat		Prairie	C		
4036	West 21st Place	1904	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4038	West 21st Place	Unknown	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4039	West 21st Place	1906	Three-flat		Queen Anne	C	Jos Moon	Emil Dufiske
4041	West 21st Place	Unknown	Vacant Lot			NC		
4042	West 21st Place	1904	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4043	West 21st Place	1906	Vacant Lot			NC	Frank Kosatha	John Neuman
4044	West 21st Place	Unknown	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4045	West 21st Place	Unknown	Single family residence		Queen Anne	C		
4047	West 21st Place	1923	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4048	West 21st Place	1931	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4050	West 21st Place	1905	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jno. Adams
4051	West 21st Place	1906	Two-story greystone	A. Buerger	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Gus Hopperson	A. Franzen
4053	West 21st Place	1905	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4054	West 21st	1908	Two-flat	L. Novy	Queen Anne	C		Geo.

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Place							Lestina
4056	West 21st Place	1916	Two-flat	C. Sorensen	Prairie	C	M. Jusa	A. J. Fenel
4057	West 21st Place	1909	Three-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Frank Pelina	Jacob Stepka
4100	West 21st Place	1924	Two-flat		Craftsman	C		
4101	West 21st Place	1913	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4104	West 21st Place	1909	Two-flat		Classical Revival	C		
4105	West 21st Place	1906	Three-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4106	West 21st Place	1906	Two-flat	Herman Mueller	Queen Anne	C		A. Boldt
4107	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4110	West 21st Place	1907	Two-story greystone	L. Novy	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jas. Schroeder
4111	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4112	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	A. J. Buerger, Jr.	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	John Rus	J. Kantlick
4113	West 21st Place	1910	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Frank Ptaeyck
4116	West 21st Place	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4117	West 21st Place	1906	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4118	West 21st Place	1906	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4119	West 21st Place	1906	Three-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4122	West 21st	1906	Three-flat	Jos. B. Dibelka	Queen Anne	C		Joseph

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Place							Vojtech
4123	West 21st Place	1906	Three-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4124	West 21st Place	1907	Two-flat	J. B. Dibelka	Prairie	C		V. Barta
4125	West 21st Place	1907	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4128	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4129	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4130	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4131	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Aug. Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Andrew Liske
4134	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4135	West 21st Place	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4136	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4137	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Aug. Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Andrew Liska
4140	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4141	West 21st Place	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	John H. Baker	John Ioman
4142	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4143	West 21st Place	1907	Two-story greystone	Aug. Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		A. Liska
4144	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4145	West 21st	Unknown	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		

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	Place							
4148	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4149	West 21st Place	Unknown	Three-flat		Prairie	C		
4151	West 21st Place	Unknown	Three-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4152	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	F. Kosatha	John W. Jedlan
4153	West 21st Place	1909	Three-flat	A. Kaiser	Queen Anne	C	Schutzner	F. Korber
4154	West 21st Place	1912	Three-flat	DeMoney & Cerney	Prairie	C	Nejdl and Blzak	Josephine Dolys
4155	West 21st Place	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4156	West 21st Place	1902	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4200	West 21st Place	1916	Three-flat	A. Lonek	Prairie	C	Fred Mraz	S. Dubsky
4201	West 21st Place	1913	Two-flat	Fred	Prairie	C	Schutzner	E. Eggert
4204	West 21st Place	1916	Three-flat	A. Lonek	Prairie	C	Fred Mraz	S. Dubsky
4205	West 21st Place	1913	Two-flat	F. Koening	Prairie	C	Owner	Ernest Eggert
4208	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. Ioneu	Frank Kirchman
4209	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4210	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. Ioneu	Frank Kirchman
4211	West 21st Place	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. Ioneu	Emil Eggert
4212	West 21st Place	1911	Two-story greystone	H. Muller	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	P. Stadlec	E. Eggert

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4213	West 21st Place	1909	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Beaux Arts	C	Schutzner	E. Eggers
4214	West 21st Place	1911	Two-story greystone	H. Muller	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	P. Stadlec	E. Eggert
4217	West 21st Place	1910	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Staldec	E. Eggert
4218	West 21st Place	1912	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	E. Eggert	E. Eggert
4219	West 21st Place	1910	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Staldec	E. Eggert
4222	West 21st Place	1912	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	E. Eggert	E. Eggert
4223	West 21st Place	1910	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4224	West 21st Place	1911	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	E. Eggert
4225	West 21st Place	1911	Two-flat		Prairie	C	S. P. Norman	S. P. Morman
4228	West 21st Place	1912	Three-flat	T. Duessing	Classical Revival	C	Aug. Buethmer	Jacob Engel
4229	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4230	West 21st Place	1914	Two-flat	J. B. Rezney	Prairie	C	Klina and Urbana	M. Luczyas
4231	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Randak & Rezney	Prairie	C		C. Pesek
4234	West 21st Place	Unknown	Three-flat		Prairie	C		
4235	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4236	West 21st Place	1914	Two-flat	A. Rusy	Prairie	C	John Urban	A. Pasek
4237	West 21st Place	1917	Two-flat	E. N. Braucher	Craftsman	C	B. Pmikers	Otto Wittke

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4240	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4241	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	F. Koenig	Mixed	C	T. Schutzner	E. Eggert
4242	West 21st Place	1913	Single family residence	Anton Charvat	Mixed	C	J. Rus	Mrs. J. Merrel
4243	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	F. Koenig	Mixed	C	T. Schutzner	E. Eggert
4246	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	P. Hale	Mixed	C	Drujski	Holz
4247	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Fred Koernig	Mixed	C	Owner	Ernest Eggers
4249	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Fred Koernig	Mixed	C	Owner	Ernest Eggers
4250	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4252	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	P. Hale	Mixed	C	E. Kreyasky	F. Lange
4253	West 21st Place	1912	Three-flat	A. J. Buerger	Mixed	C	None Listed	Fred Schaar
4256	West 21st Place	1926	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4257	West 21st Place	1919	Vacant Lot	A. Lonek		NC	J. Rus	Jos Prucha
4258	West 21st Place	1919	Two-flat	A. Ghariat	Prairie	C	Frank Sidlac	Jos Podleska
4259	West 21st Place	1919	Two-flat	A. Lonek	Craftsman	C	J. Rus	Jos Prucha
4300	West 21st Place	1915	Two-flat	Thos. Falas	Prairie	C	Jos. Chontka	Jos Kial
4304	West 21st Place	1912	Two-story greystone	P. hale	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Frank Plasck
4305	West 21st Place	1912	Two-story greystone	P. Hale	Greystone/Beaux Arts	C	Owner	I. Schutzner

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4306	West 21st Place	1913	Two-story greystone	R. Stule	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Frank Ptaers
4307	West 21st Place	1912	Two-story greystone	P. Hale	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	T. Schutzner
4310	West 21st Place	1912	Single family residence	Lonek & Houda	Craftsman	C	P. Plaak	Frank Hrdlicka
4311	West 21st Place	1912	Two-story greystone	P. Hale	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Frank Ptacek
4312	West 21st Place	1913	Two-flat	F. Schuminfeildt	Mixed	C	J. A. Rosenberg	Jacob Geiger
4315	West 21st Place	1912	Two-story greystone	P. Hale	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	F. Placek
4316	West 21st Place	1914	Two-flat	Sturnfield	Prairie	C	J. P. Schutzner	H. C. Shugayl
4317	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Craftsman	C	T. Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4318	West 21st Place	1914	Two-flat	E. N. Braucher	Prairie	C	Schutzner	A Tosch
4319	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C	T. Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4322	West 21st Place	1922	Two-flat		Craftsman	C		
4323	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	T. Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4324	West 21st Place	1914	Two-flat	J. Houda	Mixed	C	Owner	F. Ptacrd
4325	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	T. Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4328	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4329	West 21st Place	1909	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C	T. Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4330	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-flat		Prairie	C		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4331	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Classical Revival	C	Schutzner	J. Jedian
4334	West 21st Place	1914	Two-flat	J. J. Ceray	Mixed	C	F. Placek	Jos. Kalina
4335	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	J. Jedian
4337	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	J. Jedian
4338	West 21st Place	1923	Two-flat		Craftsman	C		
4340	West 21st Place	Unknown	Two-flat		Craftsman	C		
4341	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	J. Jedian
4342	West 21st Place	1916	Two-flat	J. Rerny	Mixed	C	Redlow and Sons	J. May
4343	West 21st Place	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	J. Jedian
4348	West 21st Place	1922	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4349	West 21st Place	1922	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4350	West 21st Place	1922	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4351	West 21st Place	1922	Two-flat		Craftsman	C		
4354	West 21st Place	1922	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4355	West 21st Place	1923	Two-flat	Braucher	Prairie	C	V. Jonas	Richard Meixner
4356	West 21st Place	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Infill	NC	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4017	West 21st Place	1911	Single family residence	Fr. Randak	Infill	NC	Owner	S. Scovy

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4011	West 21st Street	Unknown	Commercial/residential		Queen Anne	C		
4014	West 21st Street	1905	Two-story greystone	None Listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jno. H. Baker
4015	West 21st Street	1902	Two-story greystone	Frank Randak	Greystone/Romanesque Revival	C		Anton Hovorka
4016	West 21st Street	1905	Two-story greystone	None Listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jno. H. Baker
4017	West 21st Street	Unknown	Vacant Lot			NC		
4018	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4021	West 21st Street	Unknown	Three-flat		Craftsman	C		
4022	West 21st Street	1905	Two-story greystone	D. Mahaffey	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Frank Kirchman
4023	West 21st Street	1905	Vacant Lot	J. Klucina		NC	Jos. Reis	Jas. Rusy
4024	West 21st Street	1905	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Italian Renaissance	C		
4025	West 21st Street	1903	Three-flat	Lonek & Houda (J. B. Dibelka)	Prairie	C		Jos. Harlik (J. D. Sirovatka)
4026	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	John H. Baker
4029	West 21st Street	1905	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. H. Baker	J. Fritchs
4030	West 21st Street	1906	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Frank Kermer
4031	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4034	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4035	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-flat	A. J. Buerger	Queen Anne	C		E. J.

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street							Belsky
4036	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	John H. Baker
4037	West 21st Street	1909	Two-flat		Prairie	C	Martin Nejde	J. Roelsky
4038	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4041	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	A. Kaiser	Greystone/Romanesque Revival	C	F. Kosatha / Gus L. Karbach	Emil Wilschke
4043	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	Otto Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	John H. Baker (listed as owner on permit)	Herman Kruegar
4044	West 21st Street	1905	Two-story greystone	Otto Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	John H. Baker
4046	West 21st Street	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	John H. Baker
4047	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	L. Fendl	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		I. Schutznier
4049	West 21st Street	1906	Two-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		I. Schutznier
4050	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4052	West 21st Street	Unknown	Vacant Lot			NC		
4053	West 21st Street	1905	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	E. Dedrick	Chris Jacobs
4054	West 21st Street	1926	Single family residence	None Listed	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	J. R. Hegner	J. Kopecky
4055	West 21st Street	1905	Single family residence		Infill	NC	George Cassidy	John Mueller
4056	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4057	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Infill	NC		
4100	West 21st Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Extensively Altered	NC	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4101	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4104	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4105	West 21st Street	Unknown	Three-flat	Lonek & Houda	Prairie	C		J. Houda
4106	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4108	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4109	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	August Kaiser	Greystone/Romanesque Revival	C	Owner	Jno. H. Baker
4111	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	August Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Jno. H. Baker
4112	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. H. Baker	Frank Kirckman
4113	West 21st Street	1908	Two-story greystone	H. Mueller	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		E. Eggert
4114	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4117	West 21st Street	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4118	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4119	West 21st Street	1908	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Mary Vilak
4120	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4123	West 21st Street	1907	Two-flat		Prairie	C		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4124	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4125	West 21st Street	1907	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4128	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4129	West 21st Street	1908	Two-flat	August Kaiser	Queen Anne	C		F. Peacek
4130	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	Lonek & Houda	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John V. Zedlan (probably Jedlan)
4131	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4132	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4135	West 21st Street	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4136	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4137	West 21st Street	1908	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4138	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4141	West 21st Street	1909	Two-story greystone	P. Hale	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Shutzner
4142	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4143	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4144	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4147	West 21st Street	1906	Two-story greystone	Perley	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Anton Davis

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4148	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4149	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone	Theodore Duessing (Duesing?)	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		W. Rehfeldt
4150	West 21st Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4151	West 21st Street	1912	Two-flat	H. J. McMiller	Mixed	C	I. Sckritzner	T. S. Youngsina
4152	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Extensively Altered	NC		
4154	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4155	West 21st Street	1911	Two-flat	Aug. Kaiser	Prairie	C	Jinsa	Thos. Jasadil
4159	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Craftsman	C		
4200	West 21st Street	1920	Single family residence		Prairie	C		
4201	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4204	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Craftsman	C		
4205	West 21st Street	1920	Single family residence	F. Schenfeldt	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	G. Richard	Frank Mashek
4206	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Prairie	C		
4207	West 21st Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Prairie	C	J. Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4210	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Prairie	C		
4211	West 21st Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4213	West 21st Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Owner	Chas

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	Street							Hejaral
4214	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Prairie	C		
4217	West 21st Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Owner	J. Smetance
4218	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Craftsman	C		
4219	West 21st Street	1914	Two-flat	Jos Houda	Mixed	C	Owner	Jacob Sinctana
4220	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Prairie	C		
4221	West 21st Street	1914	Two-flat	Jos Houda	Mixed	C	Owner	Jacob Sinctana
4224	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Prairie	C		
4227	West 21st Street	1914	Two-flat	Jos Houda	Mixed	C	Owner	Kaul Hejnal
4228	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Prairie	C		
4229	West 21st Street	1914	Two-flat	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	Owner	Kaul Hejnal
4230	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Craftsman	C		
4231	West 21st Street	1908	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4234	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klueona	Prairie	C	J. H. Schutner	F. Karel
4235	West 21st Street	1914	Two-flat	F. Placek	Prairie	C	Owner	John Vileta
4237	West 21st Street	1915	Two-flat	J. Rezny	Prairie	C	Jos Kramer	Josef Krotel
4238	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klueona	Craftsman	C	J. H. Schutner	F. Karel
4240	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klucina	Craftsman	C	Schutzner	F. Karel

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street		residence					
4241	West 21st Street	1914	Two-flat	J. A. Mrazek	Prairie	C	F. Plauk	F. Kratky
4243	West 21st Street	1914	Two-flat	J. A. Mrazek	Prairie	C	F. Plauk	F. Kratky
4244	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klucina	Prairie	C	Schutzner	F. Karel
4247	West 21st Street	1915	Three-flat	J. Houda	Prairie	C	Owner	Heymal
4248	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klucina	Craftsman	C	Schutzner	F. Karel
4249	West 21st Street	1914	Three-flat	J. Houda	Prairie	C	Owner	Chas Hajnal
4250	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klucina	Craftsman	C	Schutzner	F. Karel
4253	West 21st Street	1914	Three-flat	J. B. Rezny	Mixed	C	Frank Sedlac	J. Fuka
4254	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klucina	Prairie	C	Schutzner	F. Karel
4255	West 21st Street	1921	Two-flat		Craftsman	C		
4258	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	J. Klucina	Mixed	C	Schutzner	F. Karel
4259	West 21st Street	1908	Multi-unit residential		Extensively Altered	NC		
4300	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. R. Schulzner	Anton Haudia
4304	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. R. Schulzner	Anton Haudia
4305	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	Braucher	Prairie	C	E. Eggert	J. Schuzety
4306	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. R. Schulzner	Anton Haudia
4307	West 21st Street	1919	Single family	Braucher	Mixed	C	E. Eggert	J. Schuzety

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	Street		residence					
4310	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schulzner	Anton Haudia
4311	West 21st Street	1914	Single family residence	J. J. Cerny	Prairie	C	J. A. Holpuch	J. P. Porte
4314	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. R. Schulzner	Anton Haudia
4315	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	J. Houda	Prairie	C	Owner	Frank Ptak
4316	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. R. Schulzner	Anton Haudia
4317	West 21st Street	1915	Single family residence	J. Houda	Prairie	C	Owner	Frank Ptak
4319	West 21st Street	1921	Single family residence	Veltner	Prairie	C	Jos. Kroc	D. Kusk
4320	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4321	West 21st Street	1921	Single family residence		Mixed	C		
4324	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Craftsman	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4325	West 21st Street	1919	Single family residence	Jos Harg	Prairie	C	Chas Tomasek	Jos Bily
4326	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Honua	Prairie	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4328	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4329	West 21st Street	1917	Two-flat	J. B. Rezny	Prairie	C	Owner	Frank Slauh
4330	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4333	West 21st Street	1916	Two-flat	E. N. Baucher	Prairie	C	Jos. Rehling	Brunno Prnkiers
4335	West 21st Street	1916	Two-flat	E. N. Beaucher	Prairie	C	Jos. Rehling	Brunno

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	Street							Prnkiers
4336	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Craftsman	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4338	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Craftsman	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4339	West 21st Street	1916	Two-flat	E. N. Beaucher	Prairie	C	Jos. Rehling	Brunno Prnkiers
4340	West 21st Street	1916	Single family residence	Jos Houda	Prairie	C	J. Schutzner	A. Haulick
4341	West 21st Street	1916	Two-flat	E. N. Beaucher	Prairie	C	Jos. Rehling	Brunno Prnkiers
4343	West 21st Street	1916	Three-flat	J. Houda	Craftsman	C	F. Petra	Joe Houda
4348	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4349	West 21st Street	1923	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4351	West 21st Street	1923	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4352	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4354	West 21st Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4355	West 21st Street	1923	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4357	West 21st Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4000	West Cermak	Unknown	Commercial		Infill	NC		
4012	West Cermak	1904	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4016	West Cermak	1913	Vacant Lot	J. B. Regnery		NC	Owner	Frank Placik
4018	West Cermak	1913	Two-story greystone	J. B. Regnery	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	Frank Placik

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4022	West Cermak	1909	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	John Kohfield	Louis Wehling
4024	West Cermak	1912	Two-story greystone	Fred Koernig	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Owner	J. Wehling
4026	West Cermak	1910	Two-flat		Prairie	C	P. C. Stadlec	J. W. Gedlan
4030	West Cermak	1910	Two-flat		Prairie	C	P. C. Stadlec	J. W. Gedlan
4032	West Cermak	1910	Two-flat		Prairie	C	P. C. Stadlec	J. W. Gedlan
4036	West Cermak	1910	Two-flat		Prairie	C	P. C. Stadlec	J. W. Gedlan
4038	West Cermak	1910	Two-flat		Prairie	C	P. C. Stadlec	J. W. Gedlan
4042	West Cermak	1910	Two-flat		Mixed	C	P. C. Stadlec	J. W. Gedlan
4044	West Cermak	1910	Two-flat		Prairie	C	P. C. Stadlec	J. W. Gedlan
4048	West Cermak	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4050	West Cermak	1911	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	Jos Wehling	Jos Broehl
4054	West Cermak	1916	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4100	West Cermak	Unknown	Single family residence		Infill	NC		
4104	West Cermak	1911	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. Wejling	Chas Anderson
4106	West Cermak	1912	Three-flat	Randak and Rusy	Craftsman	C	Kling and Urban	Matt J. Vackulka
4108	West Cermak	1912	Two-flat	Randak and Rusy	Prairie	C	Owner	Kling and Urban
4112	West Cermak	1913	Three-flat	J. B. Rezne	Craftsman	C	Urban and Nlawa	F. Vasaa
4116	West Cermak	1913	Two-flat	J. B. Reyney	Prairie	C	Owner	Frank

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								Placik
4118	West Cermak	1913	Two-flat	J. B. Reyney	Prairie	C	Owner	Frank Placik
4122	West Cermak	1913	Two-flat	J. B. Rezny	Mixed	C	Owner	Julius Kinsk
4124	West Cermak	1913	Two-flat	J. B. Rezny	Mixed	C	Owner	Julius Kinsk
4126	West Cermak	1913	Two-flat	J. B. Rezny	Mixed	C	Owner	Julius Kinsk
4132	West Cermak	1913	Two-flat	Owner	Mixed	C	Owner	Julius Kuist
4134	West Cermak	1913	Two-flat	Owner	Mixed	C	Owner	Julius Kuist
4136	West Cermak	1918	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4138	West Cermak	1918	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4142	West Cermak	1914	Two-flat	J. B. Rezny	Mixed	C	Urbany and Klisna	E. Krotel
4146	West Cermak	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4148	West Cermak	1914	Two-flat	J. Schutzner	Mixed	C	J. B. rezny	Thos Arbol
4154	West Cermak	1912	Commercial/ residential	A. P. Gassmann	Mixed	C	C. F. Hoberann	Chas Lannk and Bros.
4156	West Cermak	1912	Commercial/ residential	A. P. Gassmann	Mixed	C	C. F. Hoberann	Chas Lannk and Bros.
4204	West Cermak	1954	Commercial		Infill	NC		
4206	West Cermak	1914	Commercial/ residential	D. S. Panterson	Prairie	C	W. S. Higgins	E. Tomasik
4218	West Cermak	1913	Commercial/ residential	L. H. Heing	Prairie	C	Schutyaner	Chas. Akrundt
4222	West Cermak	1919	Commercial/ residential	M-M Schultz	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	Chas Ahreudt
4228	West Cermak	1916	Commercial/ residential	H. Lundguist	Prairie	C	Porter	H. Kistner
4230	West Cermak	1916	Three-flat	A. Reay	Prairie	C	Peka	J. Peska
4236	West Cermak	1915	Institutional	A. Charvat	Prairie	C	J. Roc	John Huss

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
								Memorial Building
4244	West Cermak	1924	Commercial/residential	Vedra	Prairie	C	Mridrek	Anton Mrajek
4252	West Cermak	1914	Commercial/residential	F. Ramchacke	Prairie	C	Schwitzner	Kaiser
4308	West Cermak	1914	Three-flat	L. Novy & Son	Prairie	C	John Ras	John Jones
4310	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	A. Charvat	Prairie	C	Jos. Kroc	Albert Codo
4312	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	J. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	I. Schutzner
4314	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	J. Houda	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	I. Schutzner
4318	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	J. Houda	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4320	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	J. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4324	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	E. N. Braucher	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	I. Schutzner
4328	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	E. N. Braucher	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	I. Schutzner
4330	West Cermak	1915	Two-flat	E. N. Braucher	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	I. Schutzner
4334	West Cermak	1914	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4336	West Cermak	1914	Two-flat		Prairie	C		
4338	West Cermak	1915	Three-flat	E. N. Braucher	Prairie	C	J. R. Schutzner	I. Schutzner
4342	West Cermak	1914	Two-flat	J. B. Regnery	Mixed	C	Owner	Schwitzner
4346	West Cermak	1914	Two-flat	J. B. Regnery	Mixed	C	Owner	Schwitzner
4348	West Cermak	1914	Two-flat	J. B. Regnery	Mixed	C	Owner	Schwitzner
4350	West Cermak	1914	Vacant Lot	J. B. Regnery		NC	Owner	Schwitzner
4356	West Cermak	1914	Commercial/residential	J. F. Rusy	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzer	F. Babka
4014	West Cullerton	1903	One-story		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street		greystone					
4015	West Cullerton Street	1904	One-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		J. H. Baker
4016	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Frank Kirchman
4017	West Cullerton Street	1904	Vacant Lot	None listed		NC		Jno. H. Baker
4019	West Cullerton Street	1904	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4020	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4022	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4023	West Cullerton Street	1904	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4024	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4025	West Cullerton Street	1904	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4026	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4027	West Cullerton Street	1905	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4030	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4031	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4032	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4033	West Cullerton Street	1906	One-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jno. H. Baker
4034	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4035	West Cullerton Street	1906	One-story	none listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jno. H.

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street		greystone					Baker
4036	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4037	West Cullerton Street	1906	One-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H. Baker
4040	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. Ioneu	Frank Kirchman
4041	West Cullerton Street	1906	One-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H. Baker
4042	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4043	West Cullerton Street	1907	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4044	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4045	West Cullerton Street	1907	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4046	West Cullerton Street	1903	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4047	West Cullerton Street	1907	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4050	West Cullerton Street	1904	One-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		J. H. Baker
4051	West Cullerton Street	1908	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4052	West Cullerton Street	1904	One-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		J. H. Baker
4053	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Queen Anne	C		
4054	West Cullerton Street	1904	Vacant Lot	None listed		NC		Jno. H. Baker
4055	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Queen Anne	C		
4056	West Cullerton	1904	Vacant Lot	none listed		NC		Jno. H.

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street							Baker
4057	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Prairie	C	Frank Pitro	J. Lisy
4060	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4062	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4100	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C	J. H. Baker	Frank Kirchman
4101	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4102	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4103	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Queen Anne	C		
4106	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4107	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H. Baker
4108	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4111	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H. Baker
4112	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone	Otto Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H. Baker
4113	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		J. H. Baker
4116	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone	Otto Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H. Baker
4117	West Cullerton Street	1906	Two-story greystone	None listed	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		J. H. Baker
4118	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4119	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story	Otto Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H.

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street		greystone					Baker
4120	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4123	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone	Otto Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		John H. Baker
4124	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4125	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone	O. Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jno. Baker
4126	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C	F. Sedlac	J. W. Jedlan
4129	West Cullerton Street	1907	Two-story greystone	O. Kaiser	Greystone/Queen Anne	C		Jno. Baker
4130	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C	F. Sedlac	J. W. Jedlan
4132	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C	F. Sedlac	J. W. Jedlan
4133	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4134	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C	F. Sedlac	J. W. Jedlan
4135	West Cullerton Street	1908	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4137	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Mixed	C		
4138	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C	F. Sedlac	J. W. Jedlan
4140	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4141	West Cullerton Street	1908	One-story greystone		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		
4142	West Cullerton Street	1907	Vacant Lot			NC	Owner	John H. Baker
4143	West Cullerton	1911	One-story		Greystone/Queen Anne	C		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street		greystone					
4147	West Cullerton Street	1911	Single family residence		Queen Anne	C		
4149	West Cullerton Street	1911	Single family residence	None listed	Queen Anne	C	Schutzner	Fk. Kirchman
4153	West Cullerton Street	1911	Single family residence	None listed	Queen Anne	C	Schutzner	Fk. Kirchman
4155	West Cullerton Street	1911	Single family residence		Queen Anne	C	Schutzner	Fk. Kirchman
4157	West Cullerton Street	1928	Single family residence		Bungalow/Craftsman	C		
4201	West Cullerton Street	1924	Single family residence	None Listed	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Berendt and Mraz	J. Mruscha
4202	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Three-flat		Prairie	C		
4204	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	Novy	Prairie	C	F. J. Neydl	Chas Kopreva
4205	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4206	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Queen Anne	C		J. Jedlan
4207	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4210	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Single family residence		Infill	NC		
4211	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4212	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4213	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4216	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4217	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street							Kirchman
4218	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4219	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Prairie	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4222	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4223	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4224	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4225	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4228	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4229	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Urban and Clima	M. Fiklik
4230	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4231	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	Randak & Rezny	Mixed	C	Frank Cibelka	Frank Kosmato
4234	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Three-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4235	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	L. Novy and Son	Mixed	C	Novy and Kroe	Richard Havel
4236	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4237	West Cullerton Street	1912	Two-flat	F. Randak	Mixed	C	Kroe and Moz	J. Vana
4240	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4241	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4242	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
	Street							
4243	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4246	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4247	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4248	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4249	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Prairie	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4252	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4253	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4254	West Cullerton Street	1921	Single family residence		Craftsman	C		
4255	West Cullerton Street	1913	Two-flat	Lonek & Houda	Mixed	C	Schutzner	Frank Kirchman
4258	West Cullerton Street	1922	Single family residence	None Listed	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	V. Schafter	Werringa and Ottenhof
4259	West Cullerton Street	1921	Single family residence	None Listed	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Owner	J. Relchutzner
4300	West Cullerton Street	1922	Single family residence	None Listed	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	V. Schaftein	Werringa and Ottenhof
4301	West Cullerton Street	1920	Single family residence	Braucher	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	S. Schutzner
4303	West Cullerton Street	1922	Single family residence	Brauchu	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Kahn	Jos. Rikanek
4304	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4305	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Honda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4306	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4307	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4310	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4311	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4312	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4313	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4316	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Mixed	C		
4317	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4318	West Cullerton Street	1914	Two-flat	J. J. Gersey	Mixed	C	Suay and Tapinska	Tapinska
4319	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4322	West Cullerton Street	Unknown	Two-flat		Queen Anne	C		
4323	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4324	West Cullerton Street	1917	Two-flat	E. N. Braucher	Prairie	C	Jos. Marask	Jos. Pekrid
4327	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4328	West Cullerton Street	1917	Single family residence	A. J. Beyer Jr.	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4329	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4330	West Cullerton Street	1917	Single family residence	A. J. Beyer Jr.	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4331	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4334	West Cullerton Street	1917	Single family residence	A. J. Beyer Jr.	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4335	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4336	West Cullerton Street	1917	Single family residence	A. J. Beyer Jr.	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4337	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4340	West Cullerton Street	1917	Single family residence	A. J. Beyer Jr.	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4341	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4342	West Cullerton Street	1917	Single family residence	A. J. Beyer Jr.	Craftsman	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4343	West Cullerton Street	1916	Two-flat	J. T. Houda	Mixed	C	J. R. Schutzner	J. Schutzner
4351	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4352	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4353	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4354	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4355	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4356	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty
4357	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty

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Number	Street	Year	Type	Architect	Style	Status	Owner	Builder
4358	West Cullerton Street	1925	Single family residence	W H Lauty	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	Chapp and O'Donnell	Jack Robinonty

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY
TWENTIETH CENTURY MOVEMENTS

LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY
TWENTIETH CENTURY REVIVAL

MIXED

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

Brick

Limestone

walls: Sandstone

roof: Asphalt

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1901-1931

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Period of Significance (Justification)

The construction of the residential and commercial structures within the K-Town Historic District occurred between 1901 and 1931. The neighborhood's development boomed along with the nearby industrial facilities, and K-Town Historic District was fully mature by 1931. While most of the residences are lacking in architectural distinction or distinguishing characteristics on an individual level, the K-Town Historic District is a remarkably

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intact collection early twentieth century workers' housing that reflect a handful of readily identifiable architectural forms.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph The K-Town Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C. The district is locally significant as a well-maintained collection of early twentieth century residences and mixed-use residential/commercial buildings that reflect the significant industrial growth that was occurring nearby. While K-Town's development is firmly rooted in the industrial growth of North Lawndale, it is also has a distinctive historic character. Built primarily for Bohemian residents, its cultural heritage is separate from the overwhelmingly Jewish heritage of North Lawndale. Additionally, the buildings within K-Town are relatively small scale and have benefited from being more consistently owner-occupied, whereas the larger North Lawndale is notable for its large apartment buildings and history of overcrowding. During the 1950s, the racial composition of North Lawndale transformed from almost entirely white to almost entirely African American, and widespread practices of racially discriminatory real estate practices contributed to the further overcrowding and deterioration of North Lawndale. Within this context, the K-Town Historic District has maintained its position as one of the most stable and well-stewarded neighborhoods on Chicago's West Side for over sixty years.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Historical Context of K-Town: North Lawndale

Although K-Town is distinct from the larger North Lawndale community—specifically, it originated as a Bohemian neighborhood in an overwhelmingly Jewish area, and its building stock is more cohesive and smaller in scale than that of its neighboring area—its development cannot be separated from that of its surroundings. The early growth of the area's transportation facilities, both railroad and intercity commuter lines; the massive industrial infrastructure of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; and the powerful draw of upward mobility all contributed to the entire area's growth.

North Lawndale: The Early Days

The North Lawndale area has long been an important transportation route, and modern neighborhood boundaries are still defined by transportation lines: railroad tracks on the east, west, and south, and the neighborhood's northern border is a few blocks south of the Eisenhower Expressway. The foundation for the industrial development of the North Lawndale community area was effectively laid in 1848 when the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad began construction of rail lines that radiated through the West Side of the city, but the area had been an important transportation thoroughfare long before. Modern day Ogden Avenue is on the site of an early nineteenth century portage trail that was succeeded by a plank road, and this route later became a toll-road that connected Lake Michigan with the Des Plaines River. (In the twentieth century, Ogden Avenue became firmly entrenched in the modern car culture as the eastern tip of the famed Route 66.) Settlers began arriving by train and wagon in the mid-nineteenth century, and in 1857 area residents formed the township of Cicero. In 1869, the City of Chicago annexed the eastern portion of Cicero, including today's K-Town

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neighborhood, to acquire land for the West Side Parks. North Lawndale's Douglas Park is among the parks that resulted from that acquisition.

The earliest promoter of North Lawndale was the real estate firm of Millard & Decker, which began construction of Lawndale's first subdivision shortly after Chicago annexed the area in 1869. Located at Ogden and 22nd Street, the development featured elegant residences on large lots, and its creators advertised the area as the "most desirable residential property on the West Side on which there will be a large advance in price" due to the proximity to city and the new Central and Douglas Parks. A growth spurt occurred after the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 as people fled the city to rebuild their lives in large new houses on spacious lots outside of the devastated city. Millard & Decker's early vision of North Lawndale as an idyllic suburb never took root, however, and these large houses and their expansive lawns ultimately gave way to working class housing.

By 1872, the railroads were emerging as the driving force behind the development of the West Side. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company had purchased 250 acres in the area with the intention of constructing an extensive network of machine and repair shops, and the company also obtained right of way to lay tracks for their new rail lines. The impact of the railroad's growth was immediate and dramatic. The land company that was contracted to purchase property for the railroad company retained approximately 460 acres that extended a half-mile south and a mile west from Madison and Kinzie respectively. The company planned to subdivide the lots, and after making street improvements, putting down sidewalks, planting trees, and putting in gas and water, to sell out by the block. Spurred by this initial investment, outside investors purchased over a thousand acres in the area in anticipation of a residential boom. By the 1880s, the West Side area enjoyed postal service, a fire department, police protection, and schools, and churches were being established.

The Metropolitan "L" was organized in March 1892 as the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company. In addition to providing intercity transportation for area residents, the construction provided much-needed employment for thousands of area workers. In 1893 the country entered an economic depression that cost millions of workers their jobs, and the EI construction was a temporary stimulus that sustained the local employment market. In 1900, the rail company released a booklet called *Metropolitan Scenes and Services* that provided a snapshot of the West Side at the turn of the twentieth century. Before the construction of the EI, a trip to from Forty-Eighth Street to downtown Chicago and back took almost an entire day, and the West Side had been a sleepy, self-contained farming town. According to the railroad's promotional material:

"Almost one-half the residents of the population of the city—or 806,216—are residents of the West Side. This represents a wonderful growth during the last ten years. Before that time, it was practically impossible to live but a short distance away in that portion of the city on account of the inferior transportation facilities...the large growth that has come to the West Side is the direct result of the improved carrier service."

The EI helped alter the character of the Lawndale area dramatically and quickly. The open prairies of the western portion of the city enticed developers and the EI made commuting easier for new residents." In turn, the available land, the well developed railroad system, and a growing pool of potential employees created a hospitable environment for industrial development. Several giants—notably International Harvester, Sears Roebuck & Co, and Western Electric—established major industrial facilities in the North Lawndale community.

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Industrial Growth of North Lawndale

International Harvester, the product of a 1902 merger between McCormick Harvesting Machine and Deering Harvester Corporation, had 17,000 workers in Chicago, with many of them working out of the company's West Side manufacturing facility. International Harvester made Chicago its headquarters in 1902, and in the same year it began to acquire land on Chicago's West Side. The company purchased a total of 200 acres of land over a period of approximately eight months. Another giant, Sears Roebuck & Co., established their headquarters on the West Side in the early twentieth century, which they expanded in 1912 with an investment of approximately \$3,000,000. During the first decade of the twentieth century, Sears employed approximately 9,000 people at their sprawling West Side catalog fulfillment center.

Of all the giant firms on the West Side, however, the Western Electric Manufacturing Company was the largest and most influential. Western Electric had originated in Chicago in the early 1870s on the edge of the Chicago Loop at Kinzie and State Streets, but the company rapidly expanded and moved to Van Buren and Clinton Streets, where it continued to prosper. By 1900, the company employed over 5,000 people with annual revenues in the tens of millions of dollars. On the verge of outgrowing yet another facility, in 1903 Western Electric purchased 109 acres of property for its new Hawthorne Works facility in what was then Cicero. (The area was later annexed by the City of Chicago.) The parcel was bounded by 22nd Street to the north; by the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad right of way to the south; Forty Fourth Court (present day South Kostner Avenue) on the east; and Forty-Eighth Avenue (today's Cicero Avenue) on the west. The finished plant was 600,000 square feet and the facility covered approximately 60 square acres. By 1917 the company employed nearly 17,000 people, including many Czechs and Polish, at its enormous facility. The number of employees at Hawthorne Works reached approximately 40,000 by the 1920s.

Western Electric's investment in its Hawthorne Works facility had immediate and far-reaching effects on the prospects of Lawndale. In the words of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, "These secondary transactions were all of a speculative nature, based on the permanent beneficial effect the location of the Western Electric plant at that point is expected to have." The subsequent surge in land sales in the immediate vicinity of the new Western Electric plant was dramatic. The establishment of Western Electric's Hawthorne Plant was the major impetus for growth and speculators began developing housing for the additional workers who would be employed in the Lawndale vicinity.

In addition to the lure of industrial employment, North Lawndale also attracted upwardly mobile Russian Jews who were leaving the city's Near West ghetto. While the southern end of North Lawndale would develop a distinctly Bohemian character, the rest of the area emerged as the heart of Chicago's Jewish community. By 1930, North Lawndale was the world's third largest Jewish community, with an estimated 75,000 Jewish residents among a total population of 112,000, and North Lawndale boasted over seventy synagogues as well as Jewish schools, colleges, and cultural institutions. Jewish North Lawndale surged during the 1920s, with its numbers peaking at 112,000—a dramatic increase from approximately 46,000 in 1910. The draw was two-fold: Russian Jews migrated west from the Near West Side in search of greater upward mobility, and thousands of workers settled close to their industrial workplaces. Between World War I and World War II, North Lawndale grew into an overcrowded but vibrant neighborhood: notables such as Golda Meir, who would become Israel's fourth prime minister, and legendary clarinetist Benny Goodman lived in North Lawndale. In addition to its many Jewish religious and social institutions the community was also home to over twenty theaters.

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While the cultural life of Jewish North Lawndale thrived during this period, the wear and tear on the physical infrastructure was already evident. While most of the area's residences were two-flats, an estimated 14% of the buildings were large apartment buildings that were conducive to overcrowding. By 1942 the Report of the Chicago Land Use Survey found that only a quarter of North Lawndale's buildings were considered to be in good condition in contrast to the two-thirds that required repairs.

The Establishment of K-Town

The early industrial growth of the Lawndale area set the stage for the development of K-Town, which was an extension of Chicago's expansive Czech community. (Historically, the term "Bohemian" was used until World War I, when Czechoslovakia achieved independence from Austria. From that point forward Bohemians became known as Czechs.). Many Bohemians moved to new homes in K-Town to be near the area's most important employers, and they brought with them a strong Bohemian character that diverged from Jewish North Lawndale.

The K-Town Historic District was among the city's last Czech neighborhoods to be established, and it was likely a final stopping point in the western migration of Chicago's Czech residents before they dispersed into the suburbs. Like many immigrant groups, Czechs had originally come to Chicago fleeing unsettled conditions at home with the hope of finding prosperity in the United States. Successive generations achieved greater security and prosperity, and ultimately Czechs integrated into the broader Chicago-area community and relinquished their ethnic ties. Chicago's Czech history began during the nineteenth century, when the historic Kingdom of Bohemia covered approximately two-thirds of the western territory of what was then the Czech Lands, now the Czech Republic. In 1848, Czech Nationalists mounted a failed revolution to secure independence for Bohemia, and in the wake of this unsuccessful effort Czech immigrants began fleeing to the United States. Most arrived in eastern ports, but the growth of the railroads in the early 1850s connected Chicago to the eastern cities and made transportation much more efficient and affordable. Czech immigrants began arriving in Chicago en masse between 1852 and 1853. The first wave of immigrants squatted near the southern edge of Lincoln Park, but they were forced to leave in 1855 after being evicted by the landowner, and the majority of Czechs then migrated to the near West Side. Early Czech immigrants generally found employment in tailoring, working in lumberyards, or working as musicians in Bohemian saloons and dance halls. Instead of joining unions or participating in trade organizations, the newly arrived Czechs capitalized on their numbers (approximately 10,000 by 1879) to serve as strike breakers.

After moving from Lincoln Park, the Czech colony around Canal Street began expanding from Polk Street east to the river and to the west as far as Halsted. Residents dubbed this early settlement "Prague." Following the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, the Czech community extended west along 18th Street, forming a community that became known as Pilsen in honor of the large western Czech city. As the Czechs became increasingly self-sufficient and integrated, a growing number went to work for the city's major industrial operations. Western Electric became known informally as Czech University due to the large number of Czechs and Bohemians employed at Hawthorne Works, and the draw of employment in the city's industrial belt brought more and more Czechs, particularly those from the Bohemian region, to the West Side of Chicago.

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Chicago rose to become the center of Czech culture in the United States: by turn of the twentieth century the city's Czech population was behind only those of Vienna and Prague. As their independence and economic power grew, Czechs focused on the development of their community. The fault line between Czechs that had existed in Europe also defined the development of their Chicago community; namely, adherence to either Catholicism or so-called "freethinking," which was prevalent among Bohemians. These freethinkers embraced rationalist and socialist philosophies, with the result that Czech institutions, such as schools, newspapers, social service organizations, athletic clubs, savings and loans, social clubs, were either Catholic or freethinking. A notable example of this divide was the Bohemian National Cemetery, which was established as a final resting place for freethinkers. Later, the cemetery was one of the few places that accommodated both.

By 1900 the Czech community was centered on Roosevelt between Canal and Douglas Park, but the population was continuing to shift westward; according to a 1926 article in *The Interpreter*, this movement was "due to pressure from newer immigrants." Czechs moved west without resistance, as their growing prosperity was enabling them to build larger and more comfortable homes on previously undeveloped land. Czechs took pride in their emerging western settlement and often referred to it as "Kalifornie", a reference to its western location as well as the abundant flowers that residents grew. The primary streets that served as gateways to the Czechs' so-called California community were accordingly named California, Sacramento, and Francisco. The principal north-south streets bisecting K-Town that lend the neighborhood its name also reflect the community's Bohemian heritage: Karlov Avenue was named after a summit in Prague; Komensky Avenue honored a great Czech educator; and Kostner Avenue bears the name of J. Kostner, a Bohemian philanthropist. Czech homes were generally two or three story buildings that were well kept and clean, and the Czechs maintained comfortable, orderly communities that were largely self-contained, with Czech-owned churches, theaters, gymnasiums (sokols), stores, and services nearby.

The Czechs' California neighborhood stretched south to include the present day South Lawndale (the area south from Cermak to the modern-day Stevenson Expressway and from Western Avenue west to Cicero Avenue). Although K-Town is technically north of the California neighborhood, its architectural and ethnic character extended north through K-Town to the New Tabor neighborhood, which centered around 16th Street and Pulaski; and east along 18th street to California Avenue. Despite the proximity of South Lawndale, K-Town, and New Tabor within the larger California community, each of these areas emerged as distinct communities. Bohemians settled South Lawndale in the wake of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, and New Tabor, named after the city of Tabor in Czechoslovakia, was established in the late 1880s. Accounts of the founding of New Tabor differ: it has been alternatively described as a Catholic colony or a settlement established by followers of Protestant leader Jan Hus. New Tabor was also alternatively known as the Merigold settlement after the realtor who subdivided the property. K-Town was a later development that originated approximately ten years after New Tabor and expanded the Bohemian presence south from New Tabor as individual developments rather than through any kind of organized community.

What would become the K-Town Historic District started as a speculative land purchase. In 1899, the real estate firm of Ogden, Sheldon, & Co sold a total of 75 acres covering the area from Pulaski Avenue to Cicero Avenue between West Nineteenth Street and Cermak Road (then known as 22nd Street) to the Equitable Land Association, which was a conglomerate of Eastern investors represented by T.P. Phillips. The purchase price for the parcel was \$190,000. The Equitable Land Association had been a very active purchaser in the area,

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having previously bought an additional 290 acres in the area, and Phillips had been making lucrative speculative purchases in the Cicero-area as far back as 1885. The adjacent property was well-developed and offered park facilities to residents; gas, city water, and sewer systems were already established; and transportation facilities were good. Phillips took title to the land with plans to subdivide the property as soon as market conditions warranted.

The financial climate of the early twentieth century also spurred the development of working class housing in the neighborhood. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was common practice for banks to loan money to their officers and presidents. Bank officials had a great deal of leeway in how they wielded their customers' funds, and it wasn't until 1900 that the House Banking and Currency Commission began scrutinizing these practices after 330 national bank failures between 1865 and 1896. The spectacular 1905 failure of Chicago's Milwaukee Avenue State Bank—bought on by theft and fraud on the part of the president and staff alike—brought the issue close to home for Chicagoans. The bank was located on the northwest side of the city and most of the defrauded investors were working-class immigrants who lost their deposits and had no recourse or hope for recovery of their assets. The plight of these depositors spurred many members of the large immigrant community on the West Side to move their investments from banks to real estate. The trend was particularly notable among the Polish and Bohemian immigrants, to the extent that by August of 1906 the *Chicago Daily Tribune* reported that "...movement has already attained proportions such as to attract much attention from brokers and owner of the cheaper class of property in that part of the city." Brokers reported that Polish and Bohemian purchasers were buying lots in full using money that they had withdrawn from their savings; according to many buyers, they felt that their money was safer invested in land than it was in a bank account. Unlike many immigrant groups, Bohemians also had well organized savings and loan programs to assist them if they lacked sufficient resources; notably, the Bohemian Building Association offered an attractive alternative to the conventional banking system and helped immigrants finance their homes. Founded in 1870, the association had by 1903 enabled 50,000 Bohemians to establish homes in Chicago, with a total of \$8,000,00 loans invested in an area stretching from Halsted to 48th Street with 18th Street as its spine.

These financial factors also helped K-Town's developers. A substantial number of the residences in the K-Town district were built as speculative developments by entrepreneurs who would purchase and build on several. A prominent example of this kind of entrepreneurship was John W. Jedlan, a Bohemian lawyer who also invested in real estate. Jedlan, like T.P. Phillips, was an officer in a local bank, and by banking practices of the time this would most likely have made bank assets available to him as loans to use in speculative ventures. Another important developer, Frank Kirchman, was a West Parks commissioner and real estate agent who was one of South Lawndale's most active promoters; responsible for subdividing the area between Kedzie and California from 22nd to 26th, Kirchman was also a prominent official in a number of banks, and he was often listed as an official along with John Jedlan, John H. Baker, and Frank Karel. Kirchman, Jedlan, Baker, and Karel all appear frequently as the owners on original building permits for properties in K-Town. Architect Adolph Lonek, who was active in the development of K-Town, was an officer of the Chicago Adams Bank, and K-Town developer Frank Hajcek served on the board of the Chicago Lawndale Bank.

The combination of development pressures, upward mobility among the Czechs, and the financial climate contributed to the rapid growth of the K-Town neighborhood. In 1896, when the Sandborn Fire Insurance

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Company surveyed the area, the current K-Town neighborhood was completely undeveloped, and none of the north-south streets that bisect the neighborhood had been installed. By the next survey, in 1918, South Kildare, South Karlov, and South Komensky Avenue (later changed to Keeler Avenue) were in place, and the east half of the neighborhood was well developed. The west half of the neighborhood was mostly established by 1919. The growth of the neighborhood radiated west, with the earliest construction (1901-1905) concentrated on the east side of West 21st Place, West 21st Street, and West Cullerton near Pulaski.

Historic Building Stock

While the K-Town Historic District was only a small section of the much former Czech California community, the existing architectural character and the historic integrity of its building stock distinguishes K-Town from its present-day surroundings. The district is notable for its high number of extant historic buildings, the quality of construction, and the unusual level of detailing for a working class, largely speculative neighborhood. The liberal use of historic revival ornamentation, as well as the then-emerging Prairie style, reflects the developers' efforts to market comfortable, affordable, and well-built homes to a working class ethnic community. Unlike most of North Lawndale, which has suffered extensive loss of its historic residential building fabric, K-Town is a well-preserved physical remnant of the city's once-booming industrial belt. Aside from the mixed-use commercial and residential structures once housed Bohemian businesses and now form the southern and eastern fringe of the neighborhood, the residential buildings within the neighborhood fall within a narrow range of categories:

Greystones

According to the *Historic Chicago Greystone Initiative Design Guidelines*, published by Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago, greystones are defined as "a style of construction—rather than a single architectural style." The defining feature of the greystone is its stone facade, which consists of either rock-faced or smooth-faced limestone or buff sandstone. The buildings are clad with limestone or buff sandstone on the primary façade and brick on the other three sides. The structure itself is designed with a raised basement and stairs leading up to the first level, creating a prominent porch. The first floor features an off-center door that generally leads into a vestibule with two doors on the interior, each leading into the separate homes. Above the entrance is a small window with stacked bay windows on the other side of the front façade. The roofline is flat with a continuous limestone parapet that often features elaborate detailing. Aside from their compact size, so-called single family "shoebox greystones" otherwise reflect the massing and style of multistory greystones. Most greystones within the K-Town Historic District feature applied ornamentation in the Queen Anne style: common decorative details include dentils, peaked gables, Tudor-style parapets, and classical columns. Other greystones have simplified Romanesque Revival features such as foliated column capitals and decorative carvings. Two of K-Town's most elaborate greystones feature Beaux-Arts detailing, notably cartouches, medallions, and elaborate swags. A single greystone feature elaborate Italian Renaissance applied detailing, including pedimented window hoods, cartouches, and finials. Greystones were expensive to build, and the concentration within K-Town represents a significant collection of one of Chicago's most characteristic historic building types.

Representative Examples

Building Type	Architectural Style	Example	Total Number
Greystone	Queen Anne	4214 West 21st Place	163

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Greystone	Romanesque Revival	4041 W. 21 st Street	2
Greystone	Beaux Arts	4213 W. 21 st Place	2
Greystone	Italian Renaissance	4024 West 21st Street	17

Brick Two- and Three-Flats

The main facades of the brick residential buildings range from simple, utilitarian facades to those that feature brick corbelling and decorative parapets or gables with limestone ornaments. Two-story and three-story brick buildings are called two-flats or three-flats, referring to the typical layout in which there are two or three homes within the building on each level. The structure itself is designed with a raised basement and stairs leading up to the first level, creating a small porch. The first floor is composed of an off-center door leading into a vestibule with two doors on the interior, each leading into the separate homes. Above the entrance is generally a small window with stacked bay windows on the other side of the front façade. The roofline is flat with a brick parapet that generally includes elaborate limestone detailing, which ranges from crenellation to rounded medallions. The gable front brick apartment buildings are composed of two and half stories with the entrance at ground level, typically positioned on one side of the façade. On the opposite side of the façade is a large bay window. The second story has another bay window, directly above the first floor and a smaller window above the entrance. This building type is typically constructed on a slab foundation, and the roof is gabled with a small window centered within the frame.

Brick two- and three-flats were the successor building type to the district's greystones, and they represent the broadest range of architectural styles. Although most brick buildings were constructed after the Queen Anne style had faded, some residences feature characteristically eclectic Queen Anne ornamentations, such as gabled parapets, classical column capitals, dentils, and carved details on porch overhangs. More common, however, are buildings with Prairie limestone details and columns, and there are a handful of Craftsman and Classical Revival style buildings. There are also a number of buildings that combine a number of styles.

Representative Examples

Building Type	Architectural Style	Example	Total Number
Brick two-/three-flat	Queen Anne	4122 West 21st Place	28
Brick two-/three-flat	Classical Revival	4104 W. 21 st Place	4
Brick two-/three-flat	Prairie	4200 West 21st Place	79
Brick two-/three-flat	Craftsman	4259 W. 21 st Place	16
Brick two-/three-flat	Mixed	4034 West 21st Place	94

Single-Family Brick Residences

One-story brick residences typically feature parapets, limestone lintels, stringcourses, and many have decorative soldier courses and limestone medallions. Two bays of large windows and a recessed side entrance typically dominate the primary elevation, although there are a few examples of one-story brick residences that feature Craftsman-style semi-enclosed front porches. While there are a small number of Queen Anne-influenced buildings, most of these building types are detailed with bold, eclectic Prairie and Craftsman limestone detailing.

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Building Type	Architectural Style	Example	Total Number
Brick single-family	Queen Anne	4149 West Cullerton	8
Brick single-family	Prairie	4326 West 21st Street	26
Brick single-family	Craftsman	4330 West Cullerton	19
Brick single-family	Mixed	4242 West 21 st Place	5

Bungalows

Bungalows, constructed exclusively of brick, typically feature brick decorative rowlocks and soldier coursing, and most have decorative and structural limestone elements. Bungalows typically have hipped roofs, a centered dormer, an off-center entrance, and a bank of windows on the primary façade. Brick piers define the window and door openings. Bungalows have their origins in the growth of manufactured products and transportation. Chicago's ubiquitous bungalows have their origin in the arts and crafts movement, and the bungalows within the K-Town Historic District are representative of this type. Most have characteristic limestone detailing and hipped roofs with gables, although there are a small number the feature jerkin head roofs.

Building Type	Architectural Style	Example	Total Number
Chicago Bungalow	Craftsman		

Mixed Use/Institutional

The mixed-use commercial and residential buildings that form the southern and eastern edge of the district are equally diverse, with a significant number of buildings that feature limestone Prairie elements. The most individually significant building in the district is the former John Hus Memorial, designed by Anton Charvot and constructed in 1915. This building honors the eponymous Protestant martyr and recognized the Free Thought movement in the Bohemian-American community. The building originally served as a center for advanced teachers' training as well as a library, small museum, theater, and a Bohemian Free Thought School. The building is executed using a classical composition with Prairie style elements.

Building Type	Architectural Style	Example	Total Number
Mixed use	Queen Ann	2116 South Pulaski	8
Mixed use	Prairie	4206 West Cermak	9
Mixed use	Italian Renaissance	4356 West Cermak	1
Mixed use	Mixed	2000 South Pulaski	3
Institutional	Prairie	4236 West Cermak	1

Despite the wide range of architectural styles within the district, many of the buildings were designed by a few relatively unknown but prolific architects, and approximately half of the buildings had no architect of record or did not have associated permits. A few architects can be documented. Adolph Lonek, who also served as a bank official, worked on a total of 54 buildings in the district either alone or in partnership with Joseph Houda. Little else is known of either men, except that Adolph Lonek was born in 1864 and died in 1938 and was a prolific Czech architect. In addition to his collaboration with Lonek, Houda individually designed 42 structures within the K-Town Historic District, and he was listed as the owner of the property on a number of building permits.

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Other architects who were active in the K-Town Historic district included Anton Charvat, Frank Randak, and Ernest N. Braucher. Charvat, a Bohemian-born architect who lived on South Millard, was most notable as the architect for the John Hus Memorial Building. Charvat was born in 1865 and died in 1923. Randak, who worked on seven buildings in the K-Town Historic District, was also a Bohemian architect who designed one of Pilsen's most distinctive buildings, the French Renaissance-style Francis D. Nemecek Studio at 1439 W. 18th Street. Randak also served as the architect for the Douglas Park Natatorium and the hall for the Bohemian United Catholic Societies of Chicago on West Eighteenth Street. Frank Randak was born in Bohemia in 1861, where he studied architecture before coming to the United States in 1888. E.N. Braucher, who was not Bohemian, brought a distinct Prairie sensibility to his work. A graduate of the University of Illinois architecture program, Braucher was prolific in Oak Park and Chicago during the 1920s. He designed hundreds of residences, including many bungalows similar to those in K-Town, and he contributed to the 1912 book *Hodgson's Practical Bungalows and Cottages*.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Evolution of K-Town

K-Town retained its solidly ethnic working class character into the 1950s. In 1937, one community study found more than 70 manufacturing facilities were in operation in the area, and those plants employed approximately 26,000 people. It was estimated that more than 75% of the employed men in the southern edge of the Lawndale neighborhood worked in these facilities. By 1950, the area's most important industries were Western Electric; Diamond T.; Liquid Carbonic; Peoples Gas, Light, and Coke; the Commonwealth Edison Plant; and the Contagious Disease Hospital.

But impending changes in the southern edge of North Lawndale were evident as early as the Great Depression. The population began a slow decline starting around 1934, sinking from 84,030 in 1920 to 76,749 in 1930; in 1934 the population had sunk to 75,298. The 1940 census showed 70,915, and another count listed only 68,429 persons.

From 1940 to 1950, a small number of Jewish residents moved south from their original homes in North Lawndale, and after 1950 a handful of African-American residents moved into the area, particularly in the far north and east area around the K-Town neighborhood. Writing in 1951, Helena Hamel, the Toman Library director and member of the Crawford-Lawndale Historical Society, wrote presciently:

"Following World War II, many displaced persons found their way into the community, bringing in new nationalities, and with those and the Negro group definite changes will be very likely take place by 1960. South Lawndale is an area greatly affected by the location of industries and changes in the amount and character of immigration, as evidenced by the 16,000 decrease in population in the last two decades."

The 1950s were a period of rapid transition for North Lawndale. The construction of the highway system and the increasing affordability of the automobile offered increasing mobility, and it was no longer necessary for workers to live near their place of employment. Large employers like Western Electric, which once provided a social center as well as a place of employment, became merely employers. No longer tethered to their neighborhoods and with ethnic ties beginning to loosen, many upwardly mobile Czech residents began moving

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out of their once-tight knit urban neighborhoods. A majority headed west to Cicero and Berwyn, and eventually the Czech migration extended as far as Burr Ridge and Hinsdale.

The slow exodus of the early Czech residents in the southern edge of North Lawndale and Jewish residents in the larger North Lawndale paralleled a more dramatic influx of new residents. North Lawndale was a major destination for African-Americans who migrated to the north—particularly Chicago—after World War II. This movement, known as the Great Migration, brought an estimated 500,000 new residents to Chicago, and it established a solid foundation for African-American business, political, and cultural life in the city. The scale of this population shift was enormous: in 1953, the *Chicago Tribune* reported that Chicago's black population was second in the nation behind New York City.

Blacks living south of the Mason-Dixon Line before the civil rights era were faced with the oppression and limitations imposed on them by the so-called "Jim Crow" laws that enforced segregation and established separate and unequal worlds for blacks and whites. Small northern towns were hardly more welcoming, and land was prohibitively expensive for would-be farmers, so African Americans who hoped to live a better life turned to northern cities. While northern metropolitan areas (including Chicago) had long-established black communities in the area, employment opportunities were extremely limited. Despite the extensive industrialization of Chicago even the most menial work was out of reach for African-Americans; while industrialists hired recent immigrants they drew the line at hiring black employees. Consequently, blacks were limited to low wage service positions such as cleaning and food service.

World War I changed employment opportunities for blacks. War stifled immigration, and the demand for manufactured goods created such a need for labor that factory owners reluctantly began hiring African Americans to work in their factories. Once the United States began mobilizing service members, the need for black workers increased even more. *The Chicago Defender*, which was distributed in black communities throughout the south, encouraged southern blacks to move north and to embrace the emerging opportunities in northern cities. Between 1916 and 1920, around 50,000 black southerners settled on the South Side of Chicago, most having made the journey on the Illinois Central Railroad. White resistance to the influx of southern blacks initially forced newcomers to settle into the narrow, densely populated Bronzeville area on the South Side.

The northern flow of blacks ebbed during the Great Depression, but it surged again during World War II, when Chicago's African American population soared by 77% during the 1940s. The sharp rise in population caused the South Side ghetto to swell, but it also led to the development of new African American settlement on the West Side. The ensuing changes in the North Lawndale community area serves as a highly concentrated example of larger changes occurring in the city. In 1920, Chicago had an African-American population of approximately 4%; by the early 1950s, this number had jumped to 13%. Private housing on the West Side became the primary destination for African Americans arriving in Chicago. As Jews, Czechs, and Polish residents moved west to the suburbs, newly arriving Southern African Americans, as well as black South Side residents, moved to the West Side. Between 1940 and 1950, the Lawndale area's white population fell from 102,048 to 10,792 in 1960. Conversely, during the same time period the African American population soared from 380 to 113,827. The West Side had succeeded the South Side as the city's major entry point for Southern migrants.

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The formerly Jewish North Lawndale transformed into an African American neighborhood in less than a decade. The deteriorated buildings housed even more people in overcrowded units, and a shortage of employment opportunities caused an already poor neighborhood to grow even more impoverished. The one-vibrant jazz era of Benny Goodman disappeared, replaced by a blues scene in North Lawndale that was dubbed the "West Side Blues." North Lawndale was home to some of the city's brightest musical talent and a pioneering music scene that included Willie Dixon, Buddy Guy, Howlin' Wolf, Otis Rush, Little Walter, Elmore James, Betty Everett, Magic Sam, Harold Burrage, and Dinah Washington. Many of these artists recorded with the short-lived but legendary North Lawndale-based Cobra Records, which released some of the most powerful blues albums of the time. Dina Washington was also a pioneer in another way: she had become the first African American homeowner on her block when she bought her greystone on South Trumbull Avenue in 1948.

Although it occurred quickly, this transformation was anything but peaceful in the Czech section of Lawndale where many homeowners strongly resisted the tide of new residents. Years later, in 1980, the *Chicago Tribune* ran a series on the Czech community in Chicago, and one immigrant interviewed spoke candidly of the Czechs' persistent fear of African Americans in their neighborhood: "Our homes are our castles. People love their gardens...Czechs are afraid that if the blacks move in, the property values will decline." At the height of the transition, a Catholic priest in Cicero took an even darker view of the Czechs' resistance:

"The homemaking virtue of these people has been oversown...by national exclusiveness, by middle class materialism, by the drying up of human compassion and sympathy for other families in need. They have acquired homes, but they made them the golden calf to be worshipped and possessed at all costs."

Whereas more affluent Czech and Jewish residents of the larger North Lawndale had greater mobility and rapidly relocated to the suburbs, the remaining Czech residents of were less inclined and in many cases less able to move. This led to acts of violence and intimidation by white residents against arriving black homebuyers. One notable example took place in 1957, when Nathan and Loraine Freeman purchased their home at 4107 W. Cullerton within the K-Town neighborhood boundaries. According to Amanda Seligman's book *Block by Block*, the Freemans experienced threats and harassment from neighboring white residents, and the police ignored calls for assistance. Throughout 1958, they experienced intermittent "acts of terrorism," according to Seligman, and the Chicago Commission on Human Rights announced that more police had been assigned to protect the Freemans. However, a small bomb was detonated the evening of February 14, 1958 while two police officers were on duty; the police department simply responded that "they were good policemen, always on their toes" and no formal investigation was launched. Only weeks later, however, five police officers who were supposed to be protecting 4107 W. Cullerton were suspended after being caught sleeping on the job. Meanwhile, a vacated building across the street caught fire, and rumors spread throughout the neighborhood that the rest of the block would be sold to blacks.

The shift in the North Lawndale community from a white, Eastern European community to almost entirely African-American was accompanied by more than just hostility; it also brought with it the practice of "block busting," in which real estate speculators exploited whites' fears of incoming black residents in order to

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purchase their property at significantly reduced prices. This so-called "panic peddling" was a practice throughout Chicago in areas of racial transition. Once the speculators had succeeded in purchasing swathes of a neighborhood, which they often did through a combination of arm-twisting and fear tactics, the new owners would market the properties to prospective African American buyers. These purchasers faced few alternatives. The banks refused to loan money for mortgages in communities undergoing racial shifts, so most buyers had to buy their property on contract. Banks justified this policy using the widespread practice of so-called "redlining" (a term coined by Chicago activists) in which banks and insurance providers declined to invest in communities based on the perceived insecurity of the area—which was determined by the racial composition of the community.

The federal government effectively institutionalized the practice in 1935 when the Federal Home Loan Bank Board asked the Home Owners' Loan Association to define so-called residential security maps that outlined real estate investment risks for urban communities. Minority neighborhoods were considered risky (regardless of income and employment), and therefore were judged ineligible. Under such circumstances, many members of minority communities had no access to conventional mortgages, and their only chance for homeownership came through an arrangement known as contract selling. In this arrangement, the seller retained the title until the purchaser paid off the full amount of the property. Most of these contracts included usurious interest rates and the sellers had unlimited leeway to tack on fees, making it very difficult for African Americans to ever secure the titles to their homes. As a result, many buyers had little if any money left over for the necessary improvements and maintenance, and in many cases the buildings were illegally subdivided in order to bring in rental income just to make the payments. Dangerous overcrowding was the all-too frequent result, and it compounded the existing deterioration of North Lawndale's building stock.

The high cost of home ownership that emerged from contract selling, or the "Negro tax," as Dr. Martin Luther King called it, drew Dr. King to North Lawndale in 1966 to establish his base for his Northern civil rights campaign. He launched his "End the Slums" campaign in the neighborhood, where he occupied a rundown house at 1321 S. Hamlin to showcase the inequities of housing conditions for blacks. The issues of North Lawndale—overcrowding, lack of access to affordable, quality housing, and overcharging for real estate—made the North Lawndale an epicenter for King's northern civil rights movement. Dr. King's plan was for a quick six-month campaign to tackle issues including housing discrimination, tenant rights, and improved federal housing policies, among other issues. Ultimately, Dr. King's time in Chicago proved to be inspiring and highly symbolic, but it made little discernable mark on the conditions endured by the area's African American residents. Dr. King's assassination in April, 1968 sparked widespread riots that targeted white-owned commercial districts, but the destruction spilled into the neighboring residential districts. In the wake of the riots, the remaining industry, including International Harvester and Sears, left the neighborhood due to escalating insurance costs and growing crime. The despair and anger that Dr. King's death unleashed did inspire broader inspection of consequences of the institutionalized racism that had broken North Lawndale; commenting on the situation, then President-elect Richard Nixon observed that people who own their own homes don't burn them.

The steady income and perseverance of K-Town's residents enabled buyers to successfully purchase and maintain their homes despite the burden of contract buying, which was devastating to many African American neighborhoods. Residents of the K-Town neighborhood staved off the surrounding decline and maintained the

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stability of the neighborhood through organized efforts to clean up garbage and maintain communal areas when city services fell short. Block club competitions also encouraged neighborhood beautification and neighborhood pride. In 1968 the Chicago Tribune featured an article describing K-Town as an "...area of well-kept homes and small apartment buildings—most of them well kept and freshly painted—with landscaped yards". Today, the 4200 West 21st Place Civic Improvement Club and the 4300 West 21st Street Block Club remain. Although block clubs are less active than they have been in the past, the neighborhood remains neat and well maintained.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Hamel, Helena. (Unpublished manuscript, Harold Washington Library Center, Special Collections, June 1951).
Loughlin, Adeline. "A Community Study of South Lawndale" (unpublished manuscript, Harold Washington Library Center, Special Collections, 1937).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: The Newberry Library (Chicago, IL)
The Czechoslovak Heritage Museum, Archives,
and Library (Oak Brook, Illinois)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 77.5 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Bounded on the north by West Cullerton Street, with the properties on the north side of West Cullerton Street included in the district; on the south by West Cermak Road, on the west by South Kostner Avenue, and on the east by South Pulaski Road.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district's boundaries represent the edges of K-Town building stock in terms of architectural integrity and continuity. West of K-Town is a large industrial site; to the north, along West 19th Street, is a patchwork of school buildings, commercial buildings, empty lots, and residences. The east side of South Pulaski Road features a handful of mixed-use buildings, but vacant lots outnumber buildings, and a modern strip mall dominates the northeast corner of South Pulaski and West Cermak Roads. A wide grassy median separates

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the south side of West Cermak Road from the district, and this south side features numerous buildings, such as large apartments, modern infill, and frame buildings that are inconsistent with the building stock within the K-Town Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization Midwest Preservation LLP

date 05/20/2010

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city or town Chicago

state IL

zip code 60657

e-mail logman@midwestpreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** USGS Englewood, IL 7.5 minute series map (1997)
Map coded to indicate building types and keyed to photographs
- **Continuation Sheets: Representative photographs of the residential building types and historic images**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photograph 1. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0001. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 8/15/2009. 21st Street-North Side of street starting at 4248 W 21st Street (looking east)

Photograph 2. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0002. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 8/15/2009. North Side of 21st Place first greystone is 4134 W 21st Place (looking west)

Photograph 3. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0003. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 8/15/2009. North Side of 21st Place first house is 4222 W (looking east)

Photograph 4. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0004. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 8/15/2009. North Side of 21st Place first house is 4336 W (looking east)

Photograph 5. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0005. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 8/15/2009. North Side of 21st Street first greystone is 4150 W 21st Street (looking east)

Photograph 6. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0006. Photographed by Matt Cole on 4/11/2010. North Side of Cullerton stating at 4052 W Cullerton (looking east)

Photograph 7. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0007. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 9/15/2009. North Side of Cullerton stating at 4306 W Cullerton (looking west)

Photograph 8. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0008. Photographed by Matt Cole on 4/11/2010. South Side of Cullerton; bungalow in corner is 4249 W Cullerton (looking east)

Photograph 9. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0009. Photographed by Matt Cole on 4/11/2010. South side Cermak and Keeler (looking east)

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Photograph 10. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0010. Photographed by Matt Cole on 4/11/2009. South side of Cermak and Kostner (looking east)

Photograph 11. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0011. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 8/15/2009. Kostner and 21st Street (north side of 21st Street, looking east)

Photograph 12. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0012. Photographed by Matt Cole on 4/15/2010. Keeler and 21st Street (looking south)

Photograph 13. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0013. Photographed by Matt Cole on 4/11/2010. Kostner and 21st Street (looking south)

Photograph 14. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0014. Photographed by Matt Cole on 4/11/2010. Pulaski and Cermak (looking northwest)

Photograph 15. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0015. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 9/15/2009. John Hus Memorial Building, 4236 W. Cermak Road.

Photograph 16. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0016. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 9/15/2009. 2020 N. Pulaski Road. Example of noncontributing commercial building

Photograph 17. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0017. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 9/15/2009. 4152 W. 21st Street. Example of noncontributing residential building

Photograph 18. IL_Cook_County_K-Town_Historic_District_0018. Photographed by Ann Halbrook Schmid on 9/15/2009. 4017 W. 21st Place. Example of noncontributing residential building. (Infill)

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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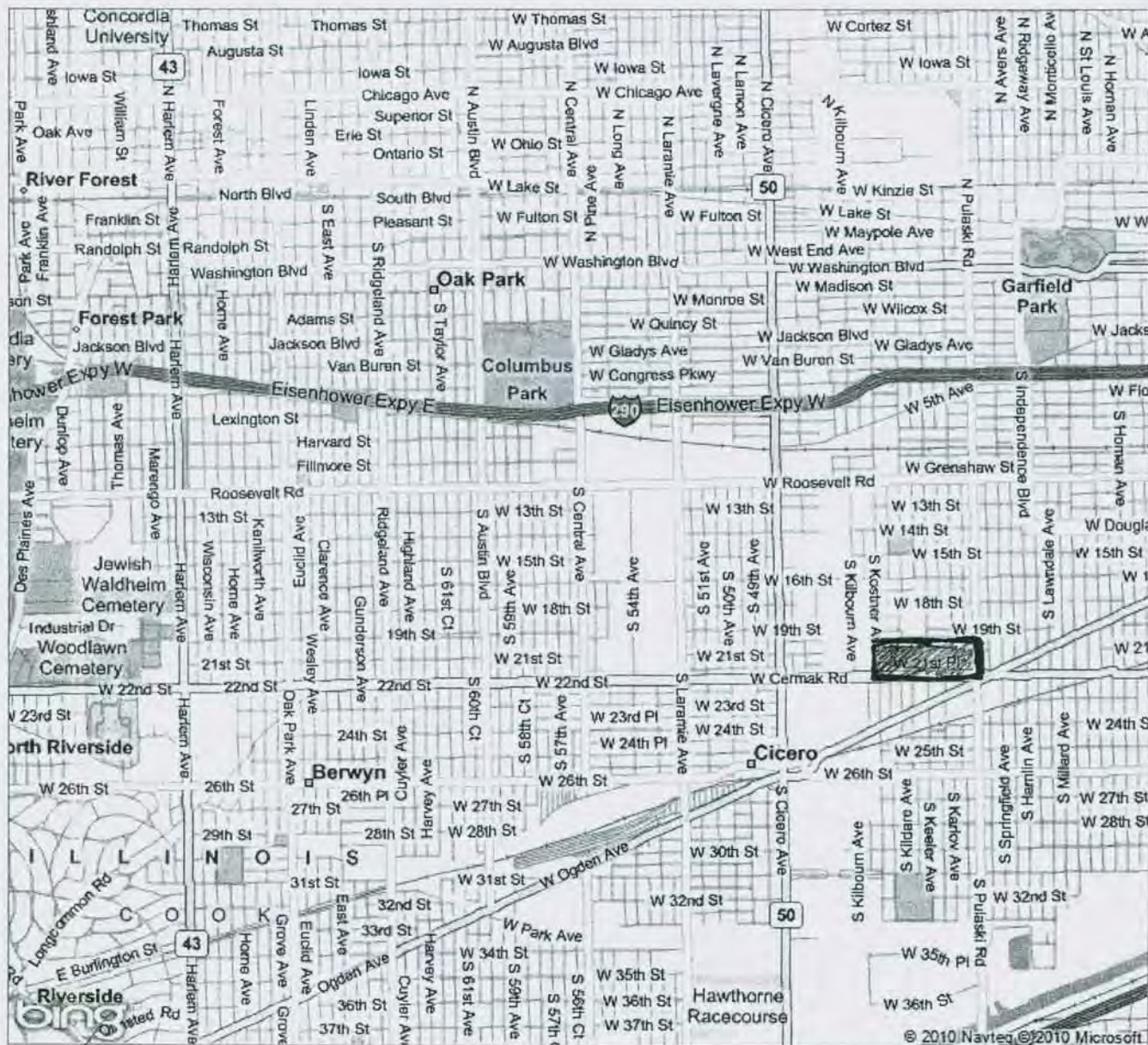
K-Town Historic District

Name of Property

Cook Co., Illinois

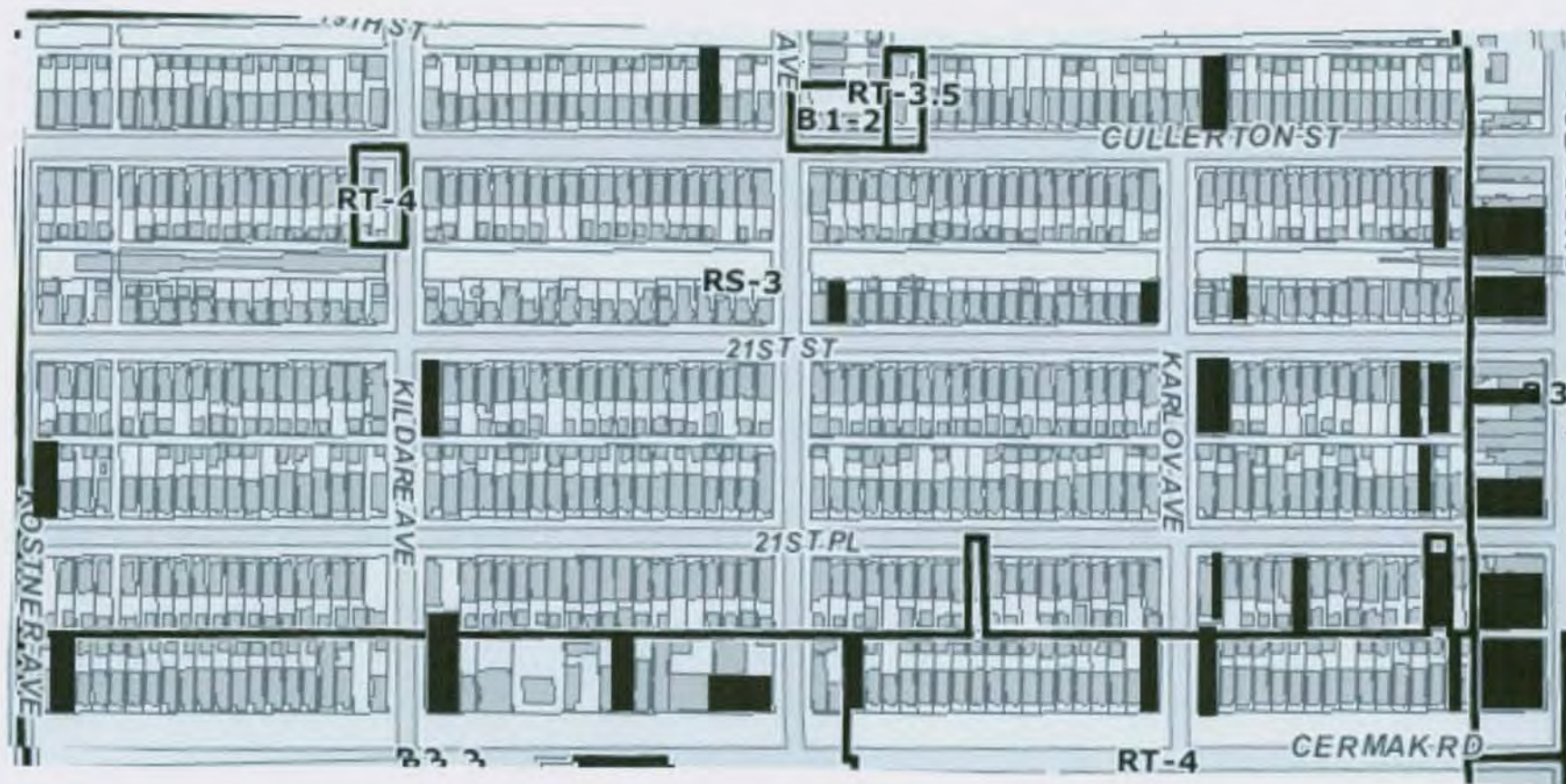
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number MAP Page 

↑ North

K-Town Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL



= Noncontributing



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National Park Service

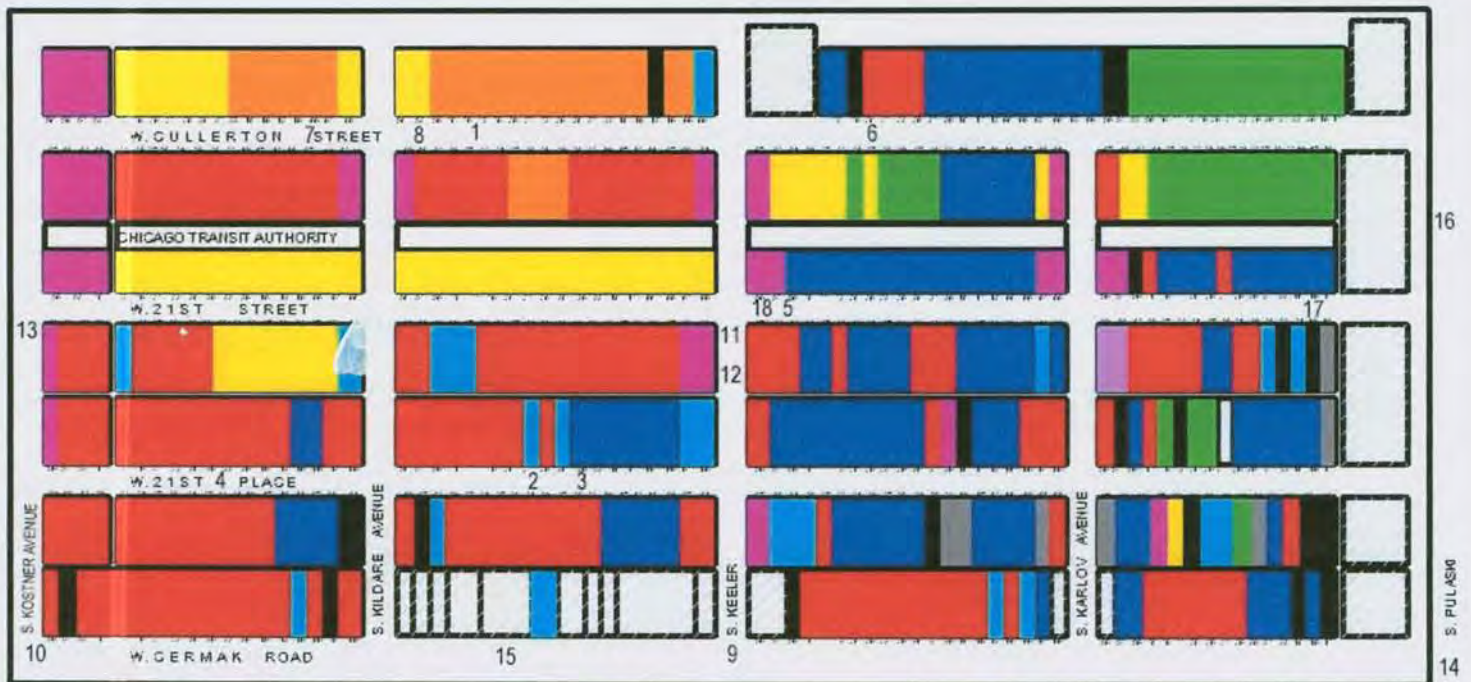
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K-Town Historic District Map
Keyed to photographs

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Cook County, Illinois



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Historic images

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Undated postcard, c. 1915. The caption describes this area as a Czech neighborhood with Czech names.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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K-Town Historic District

Cook County, Illinois

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Architects

Beyer, A. J. Jr.
Braucher, E.N.
Charvat, Anton
Cerny, J.J.
DeMoney & Cerney
Dibelka, J.B.
Duessing, Theodore
Gassman, A.P.
Hale, Perley
Houda, Joseph
Kaiser, August
Kaiser, Otto
Klucina, J.
Koenig, Fred
L. Novy & Sons
Lauty, W.H.
Lindquist, F.
Lonek, Adolf
McMiller, H.J.
Mahaffey, D.
Mrazek, J.A.
Mueller, Herman
Panterson, D.S.
Placek, F.
Ramchacke, F.
Randak, Frank
Regenery, J.B.
Rezny, James
Rusy, A.F.
Schendeldt, F.
Schutzner, J.
Sorenson, C.

Builders

Baker, J.H.
Berendt & Mraz
Buethmer, Aug.
Cassidy, George
Chapp & O'Donnell
Chontka, Jos.
Cibelka, Frank
Dedrick, E.

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Cook County, Illinois

Eggert, E.
Hajnal, Chas.
Hegner, J.R.
Hejnal, Kaul
Hoberann, C.F.
Holpuch, J.A.
Houda, Jos.
Higgins, W.S.
Hopperson, Gus
Ioneu, Jos.
Jonas, V.
Jusa, M.
Kling & Urban
Kroe & Moz
Laula, S.J.
Layer, T.C.
Liska, Andrew
Karback, Gus
Kinsk, Julius
Kohlfeld, John
Kosatha, Frank
Kramer, Jos.
Kreyasky, E.
Kroc, Jos.
Marask, Jos.
Moon, Jos.
Mraz, Fred
Nejde, Martin
Nejdl & Blzak
Neydl, F.J.
Norman, S.P.
Novy & Kroe
Palcyn, W.
Pelina, Frank
Petra, F.
Pitas, F.
Pitro, Frank
Plaak, P.
Placik, F.
Plauk, F.
Pmikers, B.
Raska, Jos.
Redlow & Sons
Rehling, Jos.
Reis, Jos.

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Relchutznar, J.
Richard, G.
Roc, J.
Rosenberg, J.A.
Rus, John
Schaftein, V.
Sckritzner, I.
Schutzner, T.
Scovy, S.
Sealak, F.
Sedlac, Frank
Sinctana, Jacob
Slauh, Frank
Smetance, J.
Stadlec, P.
Suay & Tapinska
Tomasek, Chas.
Urban & Clima
Urbany & Klisna
Urban & Nlawa
Urban, John
Vileta, John
Wehling, J.

K-Town Historic District

Cook County, Illinois

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,

K-Town Historic District,

Bounded on the N by W Cullerton St; on the S by W Cermak Rd, on the W by S Kostner Ave, and on the E by S Pulaski Rd, Chicago, 10000724, LISTED, 9/09/10

ILLINOIS, JOHNSON COUNTY,

Johnson County Courthouse,

Courthouse Square,

Vienna, 10000725,

LISTED, 9/09/10

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY,

First Presbyterian Society Meeting House, 20 Main St, Millbury, 10000722, LISTED, 9/09/10

MISSOURI, CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY,

Courthouse--Seminary Neighborhood Historic District, Roughly bounded by Middle, Themis, Main, Aquamsi, and Morgan Oaks St, Cape Girardeau, 10000723, LISTED, 9/09/10

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT CITY,

Wellston Loop Commercial Historic District, Bounded by the city limits, the alleys S. and N. of Martin Luther King Dr. and Clara Ave., St. Louis, 09001266, LISTED, 9/09/10

MONTANA, FLATHEAD COUNTY,

Kalispell Main Street Historic District Addendum and Boundary Increase, Roughly bounded by Center St to N, 5th St to the S, and the n and s running alleys to the w of Main St, Kalispell, 10000633, LISTED, 9/03/10 (Kalispell MPS)

MONTANA, FLATHEAD COUNTY,

Kalispell Main Street Historic District,

34--343 Main St. and 116--142 1st Ave. E., Kalispell, 94000904, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 9/03/10 (Kalispell MPS)

NEW YORK, HAMILTON COUNTY,

Pillsbury Mountain Forest Fire Observation Station, Pillsbury Mountain, Arietta vicinity, 10000728, LISTED, 9/09/10 (Fire Observation Stations of New York State Forest Preserve MPS)

NEW YORK, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

Sternberg, Abraham, House,

150 Rte 30A,

Schoharie, 10000726,

LISTED, 9/08/10

NEW YORK, ONEIDA COUNTY,

Munson--Williams--Proctor Arts Institute, 310 Genesee St, Utica, 10000727, LISTED, 9/09/10